THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

ON 12,733 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
2-8	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12	87-00
22-0	12-0		24	0
25-0	13-0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmo	26	0
28-0	15-0		30	0
34-0	18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rausan, Ladit	36	0
39-0	20-0		42	0

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
BL ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
ASSAM	2038	500	C. Gadd	11th "
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. V. Weigheil	25th "
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J. Orman	1st Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th "
BL PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	22nd "
BL OCEANA	6500	1500	P. S. Tomlin	29th "
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL COROMANDEL	4500	800	L. Reeves	13th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weichell	20th "
BL KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th "

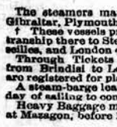
The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
COROMANDEL	4493	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	W. Atkinson	24th "
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd September 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	20th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 5th October 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 23, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	600	5th Oct.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,000	600	5th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamer for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	E. Deperis	4,000	550	10th Nov.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	E. Perini	3,800	500	11th Oct.

No cargo will be received on board after noon on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th Sept. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
BRITANNIA	Geo. Mitchell	3,069	5 Oct.

THIS vessel will sail as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 21st Sept. 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons. H.P.	To sail.
KIRBY HALL	R. Phillips	2,700 300	12th Oct.

This Steamer has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers, at moderate rates, but carries no Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1889.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD 1888-9.

PASSAGES engaged by the P. AND O. AND ALL OTHER LINERS, at exceptional rates, and BERTHS secured.
PASSAGES in selected Non-Liners, with and without Doctor and Stewardess, to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
NO COMMISSION charged for arranging Passages.
REGISTER for BOOKING in advance, always kept.
RAIL TICKETS, COUPONS, and PULLMAN CAR BERTHS, arranged for promptly.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, SOVEREIGNS given at the best rates.
PACKAGES of any size, shape or weight, forwarded to any part or place in the world.
STORES, Military, Civil, Domestic, Medical, of every description, supplied cheaply.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
WILLIAM, WATSON, AND CO.,
Agents for the STANDARD LIFE AND ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTIONS OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Travellers Guide
M. Guide to Bombay
And for all other publications issuing from the Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m. on 29th September, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 2nd October, and the
S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 28th September, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,269 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S.S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on or about 3rd October, and the
S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,272 tons, on or about 28th September, for Zanzibar direct.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 26th October.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 30th September.

FOR RANGOON.
THE S. S. "COLABA," 1,903 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 5th October.
The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks in the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th September 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.
THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

INDIAN SQUARE.

THE INDIAN SQUARE is a Grand Sympathetic Square Pianoforte bearing our name, manufactured by an eminent German Firm, Full Compass Solid Metal Frame, Mahogany or Ebonized Case, new Check Repeater Action, Brass-bound at the four outer corners. Very full-toned and powerful. Cash Rs. 700.
Twelve Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 65 each.
Twenty-four Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 34-8 each.
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FACTS!

ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (361 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (361 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a	"HUMBER."

HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.

TRICYCLE	155	out of 156
BICYCLE	97	" 153
TANDEMS	8	" 16

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which
"HUMBER" machines have secured 260 leaving only 65 for all other Makers.
HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS
THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would, manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.
Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling wate or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SLICED APPLE RINGS.

AMERICAN EVAPORATED APPLES.
Delicious for Pies and Stewing.
Cash Rs. 1-10 per 2 lb. tin.
TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BATH OLIVER BISCUITS.

THIS favourite Biscuit is becoming deservedly popular.
In tins Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GENUINE CHUTNEYS.

PREPARED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND CLEANLINESS UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

TREACHER'S BOMBAY CHUTNEY,	sweet yet piquante. This favourite Chutney is much liked, and is exported in considerable quantities.
TREACHER'S MAJOR GREY'S,	much appreciated. Fruit eats dry.
TREACHER'S EMPRESS OF INDIA.	Sweet and hot, very delicious flavour. Price per bottle, Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

"EXCELSIOR" TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

TESTIMONIALS.
SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."
MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake Cut	Rs	a 1 4
for Pipes		
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long Cut, for Cigarettes or Pipes	1	4
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2	2

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JAMS.

KEILLER'S BEST MANUFACTURE.
APPLE.
BLACK CURRANT.
DAMSON.
GOOSEBERRY.
GREENGAGE.
PLUM.
RASPBERRY & CURRANT.
RED CURRANT.
STRAWBERRY.
Per Tin, Annas 7.
APRICOT & CHERRY, Per Tin, Annas 9.
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.
TRADE MARK.
K. T. E. (in a triangle).
Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1-lb. packets sold in Madras in 6 months.
REDUCED PRICES!

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	6	0 per lb.
Pekoe	"	1	2	0 "
Pekoe Souchong	"	0	15	0 "
Souchong	"	0	12	0 "
Mixture (Congou)	"	0	9	0 "

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H.M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCK and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
Loudon Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'s SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinoes and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies and Gentlemen's Wear,
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES,
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for. Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers, the Mills, Darlington.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the in formation of the previous week carefully arranged: Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

TEAS FROM THE KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.
These TEAS are now being LARGELY SOLD by the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, London—a sufficient evidence of the popularity they have attained.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Rs.	a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. packets, per packet	1	6
	2 lb. packets, per packet	2	12
	5 lb. catties, per catty	6	12
SOUCHONG, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2	12
PEKOE, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	per packet	3	0
HYSON, Young (green)	1 lb. packet	1	10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest	1 lb. packet	1	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE { in 1 lb. packets	per packet	1	0
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE { in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2	0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea	per lb.	0	10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.
SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way	Rs. 450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame	" 550
THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.	
THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED	" 675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves	" 775
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves	" 775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals	" 875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made	" 1,550
THE "COLLAR AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and old, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard	" 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION
SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO. LD.

CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

	Rs.	a.
Ladies, Real Russia, Oxford Shoes, 1st quality	11	8 per pair.
" " Court Shoes, "	8	0 "
" Glace, Kid Oxford Shoes, "	12	8 "
" " Court " "	7	8 "
" " " Jet beaded toes, 1st quality	9	0 "
" Brown Calf Oxford, Shoes	10	8 "
" " Court "	6	8 "
" Tan Sued Court Shoes	6	8 "
" Slate " "	6	8 "
" Tuscan " "	6	8 "
" Satin Court Shoes, White, Cream, Blue, Pink, Brown and Black ... from	9	0 "
" " beaded Toes ... from Rs.	10-8 to 11	8 "
Children's Black Morrocco Oxford Shoes soft and durable ... from Rs.	4-8 to 7	0 "
Children's Tan Strap Shoes ... from Rs.	2-8 to 4	8 "

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY
4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,
BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.
PAGE 18 says:—
"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five
COCKLE'S PILLS,
will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.
An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—
"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hœmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of
COCKLE'S PILLS,
which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hœmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

COCKLE'S
ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.
These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both on body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the direst antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

References for the above and for the Quinine Bitters can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada, or the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., LD., Llanelly, South Wales.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

OUR long experience has taught us that perfection in these complicated Watches can only be arrived at when the mechanism is of the BEST MAKE.
As the above watches are used by many for racing purposes, it will be well understood that cheap and inferior ones are not only *useless* for the purpose, but they are *worse than useless* as being apt to give the horse's time incorrectly, occasioning probably very considerable monetary loss.
We are in a position to ensure better value to a buyer than any other watchmaker, owing to our being able to command the best make of watches to an extent which, we believe, is not obtained by any other watchmaker or importer this side of India.
Our firm being one of the oldest established houses in Bombay, we flatter ourselves we have obtained a reputation of the highest standing since the year 1869.

	Rs.
In Gold heavy Hunting Cases, best movement	550
Do. do. Crystal do. do.	450
Do. do. do. do. fair quality	375
In Silver, heavy Hunting Cases, best movement	300
Do. do. Crystal do. do.	275
Silver Hunting keyless Lever Chronograph Watch	140
Do. Crystal case do. do.	125
Gold plain keyless ¼ Repeater and Chronograph, second quality	580

Gold engine-turned, keyless Crystal *double Chronograph*, of highest quality. Instead of the single independent centre-seconds Needle controlled by the improved triple action, there are two Needles which can be started or stopped, or returned together or separately. Invaluable for timing matches ... 950
Another useful improvement on the Chronograph is the addition of a Minute-recorder. A small minute-hand is started, stopped, and returned on a dial of its own by the same actions which operate on the centre seconds-hand, highest quality ... 650
Silver keyless Crystal-face Chronograph, centre seconds and minute-dial, indicating up to thirty, a high-class watch ... 195
Do. do. do. do. second quality ... 150

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

HEM-STITCH POCKET SPECIAL VALUE
LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS.
Rs. 9 to 18 PER DOZEN—Ready for Use.
12½ per cent. CASH (OR V. P. P.) DISCOUNT = 2 Annas in the Rupee.

HOAR & CO., {HOSIERS, OUTFITTERS,} BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
MR. R. H. S. ISAACS has been AUTHORIZED to SIGN our Firm from this date.
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 12th Sept. 1889.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held in the rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd October 1889, at 4-30 p.m., for the purpose of electing new members and transacting any other business that may be brought forward.
By order of the Committee,
J

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF VENICE" 3,207 Tons, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 29th October. The Cabins are on deck amidships and each contains 2 berths. Punkahs and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried.

This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 26th September 1889.

THE BHOWNUGGER CITY PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per Share or at six per cent. per annum has been declared for the year ending 30th June 1889 and will be payable on and after MONDAY, 7th October 1889, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, or at Bhownugger on production of Share Certificate to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 19th September 1889.

VENISHUNKER LUXMISHUNKER & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the KARACHI PORT TRUST held on MONDAY, the 23rd September 1889, the undermentioned debentures were drawn :—

Nos. 67, 90, 314, 345, } Secretary's Standard Life Assurance
344, & 401 } Company, Bombay.
No. 446, Mr. Wadhumul Godharam.
No. 471, Mr. Bulchund Dyaram.
No. 576, Mr. A. D. Hussunally.

And it is hereby notified that the above-named holders of the said Bonds will receive payment in full, together with interest, on or after the 1st October 1889.

By order,
R. W. CUMMING,
Secretary, Karachi Port Trust.

Port Trust Office, 24th September 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities of Pure Clean Tallow as the Company may require from time to time during twelve months, commencing 1st November next, estimated at 15 tons. Tenders, which must be on the Company's form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 9th October next, after which hour no tender will be received.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Undersigned. A small sample of about 8 oz. of Tallow must accompany each Tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th September, 1889.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 11, Waudby Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of October 1889, at 3 p.m., for the following purposes :—

1st.—To appoint the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts made up to the 30th June 1889.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4th.—To elect a Director in place of the one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
5th.—To appoint an Auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration.
6th.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st October to 8th October 1889, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
મુંદરદાસ શામજની કુમ્પની.
i.e., SOONDERDAS SHAMJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
The Jadowji Raghowji Press Co., Ld.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 1lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PRIPSON & Co.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE.—This delicious Tea from COL. HAWE'S TEA ESTATE possess exquisitely delicate flavour. Re. 1-12 per lb. Liberal Discount to Messes and Traders.—MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BRACKETS! BRACKETS!—Those desirous of decorating their Houses with Wall and Corner Brackets will do well to see our large stock from As. 10. Also Vases, Centrepieces, Flower Baskets, &c.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—A few sets of Single and Double London-made HARNESS just arrived. Apply to FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. Dinshaw D. Davur's Valuable Household Furniture, Piano, Landau, &c., at French Road, Chowpatty, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

PRIME YORK HAMS and CUMBERLAND BACON from Messrs. Barnes & Co., London, Ex s. s. Peshawar.—R. D. SUBEDAR, Cathedral Girls' School Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

DAILY GROUND MOKHA COFFEE at Re. 1-4 per lb., Superior Ceylon Tea (Rose Pekoe) at Re. 1-8 per lb., Superior Java Cigars No. 1 at Rs. 3 per 100.—DANTRA & Co., No. 33, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ORANGE PEKOE, Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, Garden Mixture and Family Mixture, Pure and Unadulterated "Sirocco," Dried DARJEELING TEA, rich, fragrant, and mellow, direct from the Garden. Rs. 1-4, Re. 1, As. 14, As. 10 respectively.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

WANTED—A thoroughly Competent SUPERINTENDENT for a Mill who has had some experience in such work, is a good Correspondent, and knows Accounts. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating salary expected to W. M., care of this paper.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, Apollo House, Marine Street.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

TO LET—A partly FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 135. Apply to "W. W. W.," care of this paper.

TO BE LET—A Large BUNGALOW with commodious Compound, No. 319, behind Government House, Parell, five minutes' walk from both the Railway Stations. For rent, &c., apply to Mr. S. H. BOTTLIWALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar, Fort.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

THE TASTE of the PUDDING lies in eating. Try "FOUNTAIN HOTEL," Mahableshwar, Reopens October. Airy rooms, good food, excellent view, facing west.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the never KURE for DIABETES, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL CO., LD.—FOR SALE, SIX LAP MACHINES. Can be seen working at the Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and kept ready, Chuckla, No. 6.

TO CAPITALISTS—A Chemist's Aerated Water Factory and General Business for Sale. Particulars on application to "CHEMIST," care of *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PRIPSON and Co.

THE GEM PATENT AIR-GUN, the newest, cheapest, and most perfect in the market and excellent weapon for practice. Rs. 35; without case Rs. 30.—STEFFENAUER & Co.

STERLING SILVER WATCH CHAINS for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Bar and Swivel complete, from Rs. 7 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

REGULATION GLOVES.—For Wear with Khaki 2 Buttons and Thumb pieces as Horse Guards, sealed pattern, Rs. 4 per pair. New consignment now landed.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay Poona and Secunderabad.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The most comfortable and central Hotel on the hill—will RE-OPEN on 3rd October next. Early applications addressed to PROPRIETORS, "POONA HOTEL," Poona, requested.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE—A light, open, varnished Dog-Cart (just landed), by Andrews of Southampton. Patent axles; straight lancewood shafts, which can be shifted to suit height of horse; best vent wheels, 4 ft. 9 in. high. Specially built for India. Price £50. Apply to "S.," care of KING, KING & Co.

TO ALL MEN GREETING!!! Be it now and for ever known that BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS as well as BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE are the only true remedies in all cases of Ague or Intermittent Malarious Fever. Re. 1 paid for either of them will be returned by Dr. H. L. Batliwala of Dadur, Bombay, or by Kemp & Co., and Cooper, Madon & Co., &c., &c., if the ague does not abate by the use of any of them.

RAO SAHEB R. GANDABHAI, Sir Karkun, Salt Department, Matunga—Batliwala's Ague Mixture has acted like a charm in my daughter-in-law.—Mr. J. Rowe, Engineman, R. M. Railway, Phalera—Batliwala's Ague Mixture has cured a lady friend of mine who was sick with one year's standing fever of the Lahore type.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. S. G. JAYAKAR, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—I have used BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE with success in some obstinate cases of Intermittent Fever, and have pleasure in recommending it as a safe and reliable remedy.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, to avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 "
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BOARHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 "
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 "

Apply
MR. CHAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
39, Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS.

THE

FALL OF MANDALAY,

BY

ZITO.

With which is combined a complete and practical Guide to Upper and Lower Burma.

THE Author accompanied the last Expedition under GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST in November 1885 and remained in Upper Burma after the Conquest until June 1887.

The work will probably be ready for delivery on an early date, meantime Subscribers may register their names with

Messrs. DIPPIE & Co.

CALCUTTA.

A limited space only will be reserved in the GUIDE for advertisements, for which early application is invited.

In consequence of the difficulty in getting together reliable matter for the Guide portion of the work, and the preparation of numerous illustrations, which must be executed in England, some delay necessarily will arise in delivery. But intending Subscribers should not delay in registering their names at the above address.

DIPPIE & Co.,
AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS FOR THE AUTHOR.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of JAN MAHOMED GHIMJEE, late of Kutch Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

JETHBAI, widow of the said deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 26th day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-nine, and in the Fifty-third year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

L. N. BANAJEE, The 26th day of Sept. 1889.

JETHBAI, Widow, In person.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of CURSONDAS SHAMJEE alias SHAMJEE, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

GOMTIBAI, widow of the said deceased...Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 24th day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Nine and in the Fifty-third year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

L. N. BANAJI, The 24th day of September 1889.

Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN, Petitioner's Attorneys.

UNSURPASSABLE FIRM FOR EUROPEAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

MESSRS. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO. beg most respectfully to inform the READING PUBLIC that owing to the constantly increasing number of Subscribers on their Roll, they are able to always have on hand NUMBERLESS Spare Copies of all SELECT NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES for IMMEDIATE SUPPLY. They are happy in taking this opportunity to sincerely thank their NUMEROUS SUBSCRIBERS, here as well as Up-country, for their VALUED PATRONAGE. It hardly needs mention that ever since their establishment in 1864 they have been enjoying UNIMPEACHABLE REPUTATION, and the INCREASING Patronage sufficiently speaks for their RELIABILITY, also for the REGULARITY and PROMPTNESS with which they attend ALL ORDERS, SMALL or LARGE.

Out of Numerous Testimonials they have been receiving every day one may be given as under :—

Bombay Club, 20th September, 1889.

. . . . I have the pleasure to state that you have carried out PROMPTLY and SATISFACTORILY your first contract for the supply of EUROPEAN PERIODICALS and NEWSPAPERS to the CLUB during the past six months.—Yours, &c.,

JAS. B. HAWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
26, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE JADOWJI RAGHOWJI PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 11, Waudby Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of October 1889, at 3 p.m., for the following purposes :—

1st.—To appoint the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts made up to the 30th June 1889.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4th.—To elect a Director in place of the one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
5th.—To appoint an Auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration.
6th.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st October to 8th October 1889, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
મુંદરદાસ શામજની કુમ્પની.
i.e., SOONDERDAS SHAMJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
The Jadowji Raghowji Press Co., Ld.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 62 0	" 64 0
Max Sutaine's Extra Dry	" 56 0	" 58 0

STILL HOOKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 14 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geilsenheimer	" 17 0	" ..
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" ..
Leibfrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ..
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" ..
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" ..

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. HALABESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Francs	Rs. ..	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	" ..
Medoc	" 10 8	" ..
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grande Lebrun	" 18 0	" ..
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	" ..
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	" ..
Chateau La Rose	" 28 0	" ..

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	" 15 0	" ..
Margaux Medoc	" 19 0	" ..

From HENRY DAUSSE, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien	qts. .. Rs. 15 0	.. ..
Margaux	" 20 0	" ..

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlovitz	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0

From Jos. DIETZL, BUDAPEST.

Carlovitz	" 13 0	" ..
"	" 13 0	" ..
Szamordin	" 21 0	" ..
Ofner	" 21 0	" ..

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Lascombes	" 30 0	" 34 0
Chateau Mouton	" 30 0	" 34 0
Haut Sauterne	" 29 0	" 31 0

BRANDY.

E Sime & Co.'s	Rs. 19 0	" ..
P Scithean and Fi.'s Brandy	" 20 0	" ..
F Desandier & Co.'s " Brandy	" 21 0	" ..
A Doignon Fils & Co	" 28 0	" ..
Cognac, gold labels, blue capsules	" 30 0	" ..
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	" ..
Charles Lecroire, very old Brandy	" 37 0	" ..

BURGUNDY

From FORTIER PICARD, SEUR, BEAUNE.

Macon (Old)	Rs. 23 0	....
Moulin-a-Vent	" 23 0	....

WHISKY.

Cairn Dhu Blend Whisky	Rs. 18 0	....
Thistle Blend Whisky " "	" 21 8	....
" "	" 22 8	....
James Alsalie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	" 25 0	....

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Do.	6 Do. do...	175
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-4
Do.	60 days	99½
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do...	99½
China	60 Do. do...	222

CALENDAR.—SEPT. & OCTOBER, 1889.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.....	Oct.	2nd, 6h. 21m.	a.m.
Full Moon	,,	9th, 6h. 17m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	,,	17th, 5h. 28m.	a.m.
New Moon	,,	24th, 7h. 17m.	p.m.
First Quarter.....	,,	31st. 1h. 21m.	p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise.	Sun-set.	High Water.		Low Water.	
		H. M	H. M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat. 28	Presidency Mills Co. Meeting, 2 p.m. Mofussil Co. Meeting, 3 p.m. Bombay Sorosis Club. Poona Races.	5 51	5 50	1 1	58m 6 a	7 7	52m 6 a
Sun. 29	15th Sunday after Trinity. English mail expected per s. s. Assam.*	5 51	5 49	1 1	48m 42 a	7 7	33m 47 a
Mon. 30	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. New Berar Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Indian Cotton Co. Meeting, 4 p.m. Justices' election of a Councillor, Municipal Office, 5 p.m.	5 52	5 48	2 2	31m 21 a	8 8	18m 31 a
OCT. Tu. 1	.....	5 52	5 47	3 3	26m 6 a	9 9	13m 28 a
Wed. 2	*Rast Goftar* Defamation Case, Fort Police Court, 2 p.m. Standing Committee Meeting, 3 p.m. Volkart's United Press Co. Meeting. 3 p.m. General Meeting, Chamber of Commerce, 4-30 p.m.	5 52	5 46	4	32m 11 a	10 10	40m 50 a
Thr. 3	Execution at County Jail, 7 a.m. Kutch Mandvie S. N. Co., Meeting, 2 p.m. Jadowjee Raghowjee Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Dinner and Dance, Bombay Yacht Club	5 52	5 45	5	1m 46 a	0	40 a
Fri. 4	Departure of the English Mail per s. s. Oriental.	5 52	5 45	7 7	28m 34 a	0 1	33m 51 a

Left Aden on Tuesday at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Presidency Mills, 2 p.m.
Mofussil Company, 3 p.m.
Bombay Sorosis Club, 4 p.m.
Music, Victoria Gardens, 5-45 p.m.
Grant Road Methodist Church, Lecture, 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 27th:—Knight Errant (s), from Newport. Yesterday:—Sculptor (s), from Buscch; Landoura (s), Mauritius; Arabia (s), Kurrachee; and Colaba (s), Moulmein.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Malwa (s), for China, &c.; Calder (s), Persian Gulf; Siam (s), Aden, &c.; and Lawada (s), Calcutta, &c.

BOMBAY SOROSIS CLUB.—A meeting of the Bombay Sorosis Club is to be held in the Alexandra Girls' School this afternoon at four o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct per extra s. s. Baghdad will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. on Monday, the 30th instant.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 7th September 1889 was 232,440 maunds and in money Rs. 7:,790.

LECTURE.—The Rev. Dhanjibhai Nowroji will deliver an address to educated native gentlemen at the Grant Road Methodist Church this evening. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and Kattywar Coast ports per extra s. s. Arabia will be closed at the General Post at 10 a. m. to-day. Only letters marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

ANOTHER DEFAULTING BUTCHER FROM COORLA.—Fulley Hoosein, a butcher, was yesterday charged at the Gigraum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan with bringing meat from Coorla into the city of Bombay for sale not slaughtered in the authorised slaughter houses at Bandora, and without the necessary permission from the Municipal Commissioner. Accused on admitting the truth of the complaint and one previous conviction for a similar offence was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

SUICIDE OF AN OLD WOMAN.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital respecting the death of Marootee Vittoba, aged 30 years. Deceased was a day-labourer employed on board the s. s. Norbudda, lying in the harbour. On Thursday while deceased was working on board that vessel discharging her cargo he sustained serious internal injuries by being crushed between the combings of the hatchway and a sling of bags of sugar. He was at once removed to the hospital, where he died shortly after admission. The verdict was that the death of Marootee Vittoba was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally jammed against the hatchway of a ship by a sling of bags of sugar, which swung inwards in consequence of the giving way of a strap of a block on the davit head.

MORE ABOUT THE GRANT ROAD MURDER.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Cooshnee, a woman, alias Bhairie, was brought up on remand and charged by Superintendent Sweeney before Mr. P. Ryan with committing theft of a gold neck ornament and nine pieces of wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 106-12, the property of Coulson, the murdered woman, Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution. The evidence for the prosecution was similar to that adduced at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court, when the accused was tried for the murder of the woman Coulson and discharged. His Worship called upon the accused for her defence, when she stated that she received the property in question from a man named Curreem Bux, a tea-seller, while she was under the influence of liquor, and she knew that the property belonged to the old woman Coulson, with the exception of the gold neck ornament, she never saw a gold neck ornament worn by Coulson at any time. The accused called no witnesses to substantiate her statement. The Magistrate thereupon convicted Cooshnee and sentenced her to a term of two years' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or in default to undergo a further term of six months' similar imprisonment.

A PARSI DEATH BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

A DEATH BENEFIT ASSOCIATION for Parsis has recently been started with strong working and managing committees, consisting of respectable members of the community. A want had long been felt of such an association for the benefit of poor and middle-class Parsis, and it is therefore expected that the organization will have, before long, its full complement of members, whose number is at present fixed at 2,500. The membership is open to every Zoroastrian, both male and female, but one of the rules expressly prohibits females from being members of the managing committee. Any Parsi, from the age of 20 to 60, is eligible as a member, provided he produces a satisfactory medical certificate of his health. So many as eighteen honorary physicians, all Parsis, have been appointed for the purpose, among these being two ladies, Miss Ainai J. Tijorivala and Miss Ratanbai A. Malabarwala. It may be said, in passing, that Miss Ratanbai recently distinguished herself as being the first lady on this side of India who, under the auspices of a native literary society, gave an interesting lecture at the Framji Cowasji Institute on health and sanitation. The members will be divided into two classes, and the rates of the entrance fees and calls are so fixed as to suit persons of even very modest means. Among the causes that will disqualify a person as a member of the Association is his conversion to another religion. As soon as a man is declared a convert, he foregoes all his interest in the Association and gets no refund of what he may have paid during the time he had remained a Zoroastrian. It is also stipulated that if a member commits suicide within a year after he has joined the Association, his heirs can have no claim whatever on the funds of the Association.

MR. W. B. GWYTHER, Executive Engineer, 1st Calcutta Division, has been deputed to Simla to work out the plans for the new Loudon's Buildings, Calcutta. He has been attached to the Public Works Secretariat.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 6 Farringdon-road, London.

QUEEN-EMPRESS *VS.* WILL.

THIS was a prosecution instituted by the firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, merchants trading in country produce, &c., against Mr. John Adolph Will, late agent in Cawnpore for the Calcutta branch of the firm.

The complaint was laid under section 409, Indian Penal Code, charging the accused with criminal breach of trust as agent in respect of three separate sums of money and therefore three distinct offences. These were (1) Rs. 630 paid to Mr. W. B. Wishart on the 12th April 1889 in advance for the purchase of 6,000 maunds of linseed; (2) Rs. 5,000 paid to Mr. W. B. Wishart on the 10th May 1889 in advance for the purchase of linseed (quantity not stated); (3) Rs. 1,462-9 out of a sum of Rs. 3,000 advanced to Sham Lall of Moradabad on the 28th June 1889 for the purchase of linseed. In respect of the first two charges it was alleged that the contracts did not exist, and that the sums were returned to the accused, who appropriated them to his own use. With regard to the third charge it was alleged that a contract for the purchase of linseed was made with Sham Lall; that from the correspondence there appeared to have been a dispute about certain terms, in consequence of which the sum of Rs. 3,000 advanced was returned, and that out of this sum Rs. 1,462-1-9 had been appropriated by the accused to his own use.

The trial commenced before the Joint Magistrate, Mr. J. McCallum Wright, on the 18th instant. At the opening of the proceedings the accused in answer to the magistrate intimated that he was not a European British subject.

The prosecution was conducted on behalf of Messrs. Ralli Brothers by Mr. Arthur Strachey of Allahabad, and Mr. Theodore E. Strachey of Cawnpore, barrister-at-law. The accused was represented by Mr. W. Colvin and Mr. Dwarkanath Banerjee of Allahabad, barristers-at-law.

Mr. A. Strachey, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that the institution of these proceedings had been a most painful task to his clients, who, however, had no alternative left them, owing to the magnitude of their interests, which, depending to so great an extent upon the honesty of their agents, rendered it incumbent upon them to make an example of anyone who (in the way in which the accused had done) broke the trust which had been reposed in him. After reciting the particulars of the above charges the learned counsel went on to say that he would produce evidence to prove that shortly after the accused joined the firm's agency in Cawnpore in 1887 he had been taking cash wrongfully from the firm's treasury to meet his own expenses; that these sums, drawn out from time to time, gradually mounted up, until in April they totalled Rs. 8,164; that during the month of April (the month that the Rs. 6,000 which formed the subject of the first charge was paid out of the firm's treasury) a sum of Rs. 5,000 was paid into the firm's treasury by the accused, by cheque on the Allahabad Bank. The total of these drawings was thus reduced by the 1st May, to Rs. 3,665-11, during which month they again mounted up; but that at the end of May, in which the Rs. 5,000, the subject of the second charge, was paid out of the the firm's treasury) a sum of cash amounting to Rs. 4,767-4-6 was paid into the firm's treasury from the Allahabad Bank, which, together with other sums paid in during the month, exactly squared the account of these drawings. After the month of May the accused commenced afresh, and by the end of June his drawings in a similar manner had totalled Rs.1,462-0-9, which he squared by paying in, to cover it, a portion of the Rs. 3,000 returned by Sham Lall. The cashier of the firm would be called to prove these drawings, of which a private account was kept with him by the accused. The original account up to the end of May had been taken away by the accused, but the cashier, for his own protection, had shortly before taken a copy for himself, which copy would be proved if the original were not produced.

The first witness., Mr. C. D. Giannacopulo, examined by Mr. A. Strachey, said—I am the complainant on behalf of Ralli Brothers, who are a firm of general merchants in India, Europe and America. They have an agency in Cawnpore. The prisoner, Mr. Will, was lately agent in Cawnpore and is known to me. The firm's purchases are of country produce. Every contract made for purchase of produce should be known to the agent. I have been a mofussil agent of the firm for 12 or 13 years. In doing business, we get limits from the Calcutta firm, the broker goes and brings a seller to the agent, the rate is fixed, a contract is duly drawn up by the office mausbi and executed by the seller, who receives an advance of money upon the purchases, receipt of which is duly acknowledged in the contract note. The seller gets his advance through a pay-order on the cashier, which is initialled by the agent. The two pay-orders shown to me in favour of Mr. Wishart for sums of Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 5,000. If there are pay-orders in this form there must be a contract. The contract file is kept by the agent in his private safe. I produce the contract file of the Cawnpore agency; it contains no contract with Mr. Wishart. I looked through this contract file soon after my arrival in Cawnpore on 13th August last. I did so as I wanted to check the advances paid on contracts. On the back of the contract the amount of the advance and rate is endorsed for the information of the agent in English. I then inspected the ledger and the daily balance sheets of assets and liabilities, and found that the totals did not agree. I then took the rough cash book, which shows all receipts and payments on account of the firm and includes all advances. It is written up by a babu and is checked by the agent with blue pencil. I read the entry of 12th April—"Paid to Mr. Wishart on account of linseed Rs. 6,000." This entry would be checked by comparing it with the pay-order of the 12th April. There is a blue-pencil tick against the Rs. 6,000. I also recognise the prisoner's initials. If the sale is not carried through, the cash must be returned and credited in the other side of the book. I can find no entry of the return of Rs. 6,000 by Wishart. Turning to the 10th May in the cash book I read—"Advanced to Mr. Wishart Rs. 5,000." I recognise the initials at the bottom of the page as the accused's. If the contract had not been carried out, the Rs. 5,000 would have been refunded, and the amount would be credited again in the book. I have searched the cash-book and can find no such sum returned. I arrived in Cawnpore on the 13th with instructions to relieve the accused during his absence to Calcutta. I went to office on the 14th, but the accused was not inclined to give over charge. On the 17th the cashier handed me a document, consisting of a paper slip headed "Suspense account." I produce this. It is written in the handwriting of the accused and signed by him. It shows an account of the disposal of the Rs. 3,000 returned by Sham Lal, and indicates that Rs. 1,462-9 have been spent by the accused, and certain sums for the firm, leaving a balance remaining of Rs. 699-13-6. I went to office on Monday, the 19th, to complete taking over charge by taking over the cash. When I went to take it over he said, "You will find it short." I remarked I was surprised, and having gone to the treasury, counted the cash and found it all right according to the cash book. I then took from the cashier the balance 699-13-6 remaining over from Sham Lal's money. This was not in the firm's cash safe, but had been kept by the cashier with the "suspense account" voucher in a small iron box used by the cashier to keep his papers in. This sum did not appear in the firm's cash book at all. I came from the cash office and read out the "suspense account" voucher to Mr. Will and said I had found an extra cash balance of Rs. 699-13-6. He was much confused and fidgetty and became excitable. A few moments after, on my questioning him, he said the Rs. 3,000 had been returned by Sham Lall and had been held in suspense account; that Rs. 1,462-0-9 had been spent on his own account; that other sums out of it had been expended on the firm, and that a balance of Rs. 699-13-6 remained. I asked if this was all, when he shortly replied that there was Rs. 11,000 more, which had been advanced to Mr. Wishart in a linseed speculation, as he had then a good opinion of the market; that he had received this money back from Mr. Wishart. On my asking for further explanation he said that the money he had received back had not been credited to the firms's books since he had kept it to place against his heavy drawings from the firm's cash. He said he had been living above his means and had spent the money. He said he would work and make money to pay the firm back again, and offered as a guarantee his life policy for Rs. 10,000. I told him I was bound to report the matter to the head office and he remarked that I must do my duty. I swear that I held out no hope or any inducement for the accused to make this confession, and indeed I had no power to do so. I know Mr. T. D. Ralli; he was at this time in Calcutta. He arrived on the following Wednesday night, the 21st, in Cawnpore from Calcutta. We went on to Agra together the next day and found the accused there. The accused made a further statement in the presence of both of us. I had told him that I had told Mr. Ralli all, having taken him aside in the tiffin room. I then called in Mr. Ralli and asked the accused to repeat to Mr. Ralli what he had told me. After a pause he said, "What am I to say? I have taken the money and spent it. I have lived above my means. I have made money before. I will work again to repay you if you will let me." Mr. Ralli said. "I don't understand, please explain." He said, "I have taken Rs. 1,462-0-9 out of Rs. 3,000 advanced to Sham Lall, and also two sums amounting to Rs. 11,000, for which I passed vouchers to advance account, showing that money was paid to Wishart against a contract for linseed which did not exist, and I have received the money back and paid it to the firm's cash to cover the debit deficiencies for my drawings." I look at the entry in the rough cash-book. This shows a payment to Sham Lal on the 28th June to linseed account, Rs. 3,000. This entry is checked by blue-pencil mark. There is no entry of the return of the money.

Mr. Colvin reserved cross-examination.

Mr. P. D. Ralli was next called. Examined by Mr. T. Strachey he said:—I am manager in the firm of Ralli Brothers, of the wheat and seeds department. I also manage and correspond with the up-country agencies, among which is Cawnpore. I know the accused. I first saw him in Calcutta in October 1887. He was engaged by our Bombay firm in August 1887 and arrived in Calcutta (having been first to Jubbulpore) in October 1887. He was sent to Cawnpore in October 1887 and took charge of the agency there. The usual agreement which we make with our agents was made by him. I produce it [agreement read]. His salary at time of joining was Rs. 300 at the time of his arrest it was Rs. 420. I produce two circulars from the office of the Cawnpore agency, which were sent from Calcutta and received by the accused. These circulars—one of the 5th April 1888 and another of the 9th August 1889—call the attention of the agencies specified to the rule that all salaries are to be drawn on the last day of the month and that over-drawings are not allowed. I came up from Calcutta to strengthen Mr. Giannacopulo's hands in investigating the defalcations of the accused. I arrived on the 21st and went to office next day with Mr. Giannacopulo. We found the accused there. I assumed charge of the agency, and began questioning Mr. Will generally on the business of the past two years. We were about to return to our hotel to tiffin, when Mr. Giannacopulo took Mr. Will into the tiffin-room and about a minute after called me in and said to accused: "I have told Mr. Ralli all you have told me. Will you please repeat it to Mr. Ralli?" Mr. Will paused, held up his hands, and said: "What do you wish me to say? What have I to say? I have taken the money, and spent it. I have lived above my means. I have taken the money. I hope, however, to be able to repay it all to you, because I have made money before, and if the firm will give me a chance I will do so again." Then I said: "I don't understand what you mean by saying you have taken the money." Upon which he explained that out of Rs. 3,000, which had been sent to Sham Lal of Moradabad and returned owing to some flaw in the contract to purchase linseed, he had taken Rs. 1,462. Moreover two sums of money, amounting to Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 5,000 cash had been taken, and charged to advance account under the pretext that a contract had been made for the sale of linseed, which contract did not exist, that these sums were sent to Mr. Wishart, and returned to by him and were used by him (the accused) to make good the moneys he had drawn from the firm's cash. I expressed great grief and surprise. I held out no inducement to him, and made no offer. I had no power to do so, and told him I had to report to Calcutta and await instructions, and that I should do so in as kind and gentle a manner as possible. Cross-examination was reserved.

Mr. W. B. Wishart next called and examined by Mr. A. Strachey said: I live in Cawnpore, and am manager of the business of Begg, Sutherlands Co., indigo seed merchants. My firm do not sell in Cawnpore they do no business in linseed. I have done business in linseed with the accused on my own account. I did so in May, and again before in April last. It was during the second week in April. It was originally a personal arrangement to sell him 6,000 maunds of linseed. The rate was Rs. 3-12. I did not deliver, it was arranged to cancel the agreement, he giving me an allowance of 6 pie per maund for cancelment, Rs. 6,000 was advanced. There was a contract drawn up. The contract and the papers connected with it were destroyed when I went to the hills. I returned the Rs. 6,000. I think it was the 15th or 16th April. I do not know why the accused cancelled the contract. The money was in Calcutta Circle notes, and were brought me by a chuprasi. I returned the Rs. 6,000, in the same notes. I returned them by the chuprasi who brought the contract back to me since the contract contained the receipt for the money. In May I did business to the extent of 5,000 maunds with the accused at the rate of Rs. 4. I was under the impression I was dealing with Ralli's Agency through Mr. Will. He made me the same offer he had made before. I received Rs. 5,000 in cash. I repaid it by cheque less 6 pie per maund. The price of linseed was steady in April, it had risen by May. Cross-examination reserved.

At this stage the Court rose for the day. On the following day the trial was resumed, when Mr. Colvin rose, and addressing the Magistrate, said that he had considered the evidence of the day before and had come to the conclusion not to cross-examine. He could not challenge the evidence of the first two witnesses that had been called and that being so, his client intended pleading guilty; that he could not be called upon to plead, under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code for warrant cases, so he, therefore, asked the Magistrate to record a charge against the accused upon the evidence which had been so far given.

The Magistrate then framed three charges under Section 409, Indian Penal Code, in respect of the three sums—Rs. 6,000, Rs. 5,000, and Rs. 1,462—to which the complaint related.

On being questioned by the Magistrate the accused pleaded guilty, and said that he wished to express his deepest regret for all the trouble he had caused.

Mr. Colvin then addressed the Court in mitigation of sentence. After commenting upon the painful nature of the case, and acknowledging the generous manner in which Messrs. Ralli had acted from the outset, he said that one point in the prisoner's favour was that he had made every attempt to make reparation for his offence. The evidence of

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Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. are instructed to sell by Auction at their rooms THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., the valuable library of books appertaining to the estate of the late Munshi Noor Mahomed Khan, Honorary Secretary of the Anjuman-i-Takwiyatul Islam, of Poona, comprising works of biography, history, dictionaries, novels, poems, reference and education; also administrative and progress reports on the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries: Public Instruction in the different Provinces and districts in India and Burmah, and other works; to be followed up with the sale of handsome household furniture and fitting and miscellaneous articles.

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Bombay, September 28, 1889.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co.'s s s Sculptor, 862 tons, Captain J T Cronin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Basreh with a general cargo, 340 cases opium, and 4 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Henzada, 1,342 tons, Captain J Avern, sails to-day for Kurrachee and London with a general cargo, Mrs Courtney-Pain and child, as cabin passengers, and 10 deck passengers on board.

THE B I S N Co's s s Landaura, 3,148 tons, Captain A Clark, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar, and the following passengers:—Mr Linda Molchee, Mr and Mrs Amode, Mr Ebrahim and Mr Mahoera, and 21 deck passengers.

THE British s s Knight Errant, 2,240 tons, Captain J G Mathews, arrived in harbour on Friday night from NewPort with a cargo of 1,909 tons of coal for Government and sleepers for various railways. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Arabia, 670 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Waller and 5 children, Mr and Mrs O'Day, Miss O'Day, 100 deck passengers, and 47 rank and file.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lawada, 2,140 tons, Captain T P Nailer, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and Coast Ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Cochin—The Right Reverend J G Fervistra, Bishop of Cochin, Revd D G Evereth, Revd D J L Nazareth, and 10 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clan Munro	1436	Wilson	A	Finlay Muir & Co.
„ Ebro	1391	Elliot	B	Finlay Muir & Co.
„ Sculptor	952	Cronin	C	B. & P. S. N. Co.
„ Henzada	1340	Avern	D	M. Mackenzie&Co.
„ Lord Londonderry	1665	Arthur	K	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Oriental	2711	Stewart	1	P. & O. Co.
„ Singapore	2132	Parodi	3	F. Hozzoni.
„ Brindisi	3505	Street	5	P. & O. Co.
„ Bachdad	909	Whitehead	6	M. Mackenzie & Co
„ Amphitrite	2485	Nicolic	7	A. H. Lloyd's & Co.
„ Britannia	1991	Mitchell	10	W. & A Graham&Co
„ Eden Hall	2226	Jones	13	E. Bates & Co.
„ Kilwa	993	Shepherd	15	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
26	Knight Errant (s).	Mathews	New Port.
27	Sculptor (s)	Cronin	Busreh, Sept. 10.
	Landaura (s)	Clark	Mauritius. Sept. 14.
	Arabia (s)	Tice	Kurrachee, Sept. 25.
	Colaba (s)		Moulmein.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
27	Malwa (s)	Brown	China, &c.
	Calder (s)	Fairweather	Persian Gulf.
	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden, &c.
	Lawada (s)	Nailer	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Arabia, for Kurrachee, &c.
„ Stella, for Hamburg.

The steamer Henzada, Avern, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Kurrachee and London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
23 Queen Mab, bq ..Brown.....Buenos Ayres.
First Lancashire..Jones.....Cape Town, Aug. 9.
Hereford sp .....Weckman ...Mauritius, Aug. 31.

DEPARTURES.

September 13.—Steamers Asia and Peveril. Ships Gretna and Queen of England, and a Brig (shewed J. N. S. H.)

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR*

FOR LIVERPOOL.
1991 Britannia (s), Mitchell.

FOR LONDON.
1437 Clan Monroe, (s), Wilson.
2712 Oriental (s), Stewart.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.
1341 Henzada (s), Avern.

FOR HULL.
1591 Ebro (s), Elliot.

FOR GENOA, &c.
2132 Singapore (s), Parodi.

FOR ANTWERP.
1566 Lord Londonderry (s), Arthur.

FOR HAMBURG.
1528 Stella (s), Partridge.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.
2185 Amphitrite (s), Nicolich.

FOR CHINA.
2129 Brindisi (s).
1677 Surat (s), DeHorne.
1671 Teheran (s), Sams.
1671 Thibet (s), Preston.

UNFIXED.
Ship.
500 Queen of England, Spencer.
GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.
— I. M. S. Investigator, Carpenter.
A (Torpedo Boat), Perceval.
B (Torpedo Boat), Page.
C (Torpedo Boat), Butler.
E (Torpedo Boat), Johnson.
F (Torpedo Boat), Reeve.

* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Britannia s—3 packages clocks, P Ruttanjee; 20 bales paper, A Essofbhoy; 15 cases paper, M A M Shurufally.
Clan Munro s—75 cases candles, S Abdoolally.
FROM GLASGOW.
Britannia s—200 cases whisky, D Cowasjee.
Clan Munro s—5 hogsheads ale, W Bell and Co.
FROM LONDON.
Henzada s—48 bales straw boards, B E S Press; 231 cases window glass, A Noorbhoy; 250 cases window glass, N Mahomedally; 47 cases perfumed spirit, medicine, &c., Framjee Sands and Co; 7 cases medicine, F S Madon and Co.
Peshawar s—10 cases hams, bacon and cheese, D Cowasjee; 44 cases cognac, B Nusservanjee.
Oriental s—48 cases books, Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon; 2 cases calendar covers, 1 case autimony, and 1 case printing materials, *Times of India*; 6 cases books, B X Furtado and Bros; 10 cases provision, S H Bottlewalla; 26 cases oilmanstores, E Russoojee; 6, packages photo materials, &c. Madhowrao and Babajee; 8 cases medicine, &c. and 10 cases bacon and cheese, Phillips and Co; 1 case watches, Favre, Leuba and Co; 16 cases cheese, Treacher and Co; 9 cases musical instruments, music papers, &c., S Rose and Co; 90 cases beer, Lyon and Co; 12 packages medicine, &c., Treacher and Co.
Kerbella s—1 quarter cask spirit of wine, Perozshah and Co.
FROM GLASGOW.
Singapore s—8 packages cheese, L G Inzoli.
FROM HAMBURG.
Apollo s—4 cases cologne water, Shanji Lilladhar.
FROM ANTWERP.
Henzada s—425 cases candle, A Heptoolabhoy; 26 cases matches, A H Dawoodbhoy.
Govino s—20 bales strawboards, A C Allibhoy.
FROM MARSEILLES.
Singapore s—35 cases vermouth, D Cowasjee; 12 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
FROM BORDEAUX.
Singapore s—60 cases liquers, D Dadabhoy.
FROM HULL.
Ebro s—10 cases salammoniac, Owen and Okell; 5 cases watches, T Bodabhoy; 75 cases watches, E Dawoodbhoy; 25 cases watches, E Allybhoy; 260 cases watches, A Shaik Adum; 75 cases watches, A H Dawoodbhoy; 21 cases watches, C Allibhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Britannia s—200 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.
FOR HULL.
Ebro s—5,000 cwts myrabolums, Seevjee Ramjee; 1,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 487½ cwts myrabolums, Beyts Craig and Co.
FOR LONDON.
Siam s—9 cases woollen shawls, T Ghimsindass.
Oriental s—188 cwts cloves, S D Sassoon and Co; 20 bales woolen carpets, D Sassoon and Co; 275 cwts black pepper, W Gongjee; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 60 cwts cloves, D Sassoon and Co.
Clan Munro s—294 dholls coir yarn, A Khimjee; 200 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 4,000 cwts bonemeal, A U Mahomed; 400 cwts coir yarn, M Mooljee; 9 bales tanned skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 30 bales untanned hides, W Gamjee.
FOR ANTWERP.
Lord Londonderry s—100 bales hemp, Sewjee Pragjee; 55 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
Brindisi s—N S N Talati and Co; 700 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co: 75 bales twist, Nam Lee Wah; 300 bales twist, D P Marker; 50 bales twist, The Anglo-Indian S and M Co, Ld; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co; 100 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 125 bales twist, B R Mody; 295 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 195 bales twist, P F Talati; 150 bales twist, H A Esmail and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Brindisi s—50 bales twist, The Anglo-Indian S and M Co; 25 bales twists, Framjee Sands and Co; 105 bales twists, D Sassoon and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Brindisi s—100 bales twist, The United Merchants Co, Ld; 125 bales twist, J Campbell and Co; 42 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 28th September, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·766
Temperature of the Air	83·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·2
Dew Point	77·9
Relative humidity of Air	842
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky 0 ouded = 10)	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)	88·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·0
General Directions of Wind	E, ENE, SSE, NNW, ENE, ESE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	180
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during monsn	2·17
Year	83·20
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th Sept. From midnight to midnight.	0·00

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 27.

THE London Money Market has become still lighter, and yesterday the Bank of England advanced its rate to 5 per cent., while in the open market the rate of discount on short London Bills and 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper was ⅞ per cent. higher, at 4½ per cent. Consols, under this influence, declined ⅛ per cent., say to 96⅞; Indian Sterling Loan remaining at 107½. The advance of ⅛d. per oz. in the price of Bar Silver, making it 42 11-16d., which was established on Wednesday, was maintained yesterday; and Rupee Securities remained at £67 for Fours and £70 for 4½ per cents. Bombay, which got no Council Bills at the allotments the day before yesterday, took two lakhs yesterday at 1s. 4⅞d. or an advance of 1-32d. above yesterday's rate. French Rentes were quoted in Paris at 85⅞ *ex-coupon*; and Exchange on London was slightly higher, at frcs. 25·27. The Chartered Bank had declared a dividend of 7 per cent. per annum. Braziers' Yellow Metal had advanced to 5½.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending on Wednesday disclose a falling off of one per cent. in the Reserve, which thus stood at 42 per cent. of the Liabilities. About £150,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank on Wednesday for South America; and yesterday £300,000 more was taken for the same destination.

The Linseed Market is called steady by Reuter; but his quotations of last evening show a decline of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta seed to arrive via the Canal, while Bombay seed to arrive comes lower to the same extent, at 44s. per quarter. Rapeseed was dull at previous rates. Coffee was firm. Wheat also was firm, but the price of Club No. 2 had receded 3d. per quarter to the old rate of 31s. 3d. to arrive by both routes, Spot Soft White in Liverpool being unaltered. The quotation of 29s. for Hard Red to arrive via the Canal is repeated.

There was again a quiet general market in Liverpool yesterday, and the total Sales aggregated only 5,000 bales, inclusive, however, of 1,000 Surats, the market for these having been firmer. Mid.-American remained at the reduced price of 6 11-16d., and Surats as well as American arrivals were unchanged. The day's Imports were 10,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

In New York the Spot price remained at 11⅛ cents; but October Futures were 2 points lower, at 10·40 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 32,000 bales; and the total arrivals from the opening of the new season compare as undernoted with those for the previous two years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Thursday's Receipts	32,000	20,000	31,000
Three days' do.	159,000	107,000	191,000
Since 1st Sept.	440,000	282,000	606,000

The usual mail-day quiet has been upon our export markets, and we have little fresh to chronicle this evening. Cotton has been quiet at previous rates, and a little Wadwan, at Rs. 190, is about all the ready old stuff that has been taken, while in contracts for the new crop some 1,000 bales have been booked, consisting of "Good" Bengals, for January delivery, at Rs. 177; "Fully Good" Khangaum, for March, at Rs. 216½, and "Fine" Broach Ginned, also for March delivery, at Rs. 245-6 per candy.

WHEAT remains firm in tone, but only a moderate business is passing in the basis of previous rates.

SEEDS have been taken to a limited extent in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* to-day, and the market remains steady, our last quotations being repeated for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	140 bales.
Wheat	8,281 cwt.
Linseed	2,126 „
Rapeseed	686 „
Poppyseed	556 „
Castorseed	1,431 „

FREIGHTS.—A good deal of room was taken up yesterday for Cotton to Trieste and Venice, for shipment on March, April, and May next year, at 33s. per ton payable here at a par; but no fresh engagements of importance have transpired to-day, the market having been quiet with previous rates quoted all round.

EXCHANGE.—The advance on the Bank of England rate of discount, above referred to, caused rates for Merchant's Bills here to open 1-32d. higher this morning. A little business was done early in the day at 1s. 4⅞d. for three months' sight Credits forward, but 1s. 4 21-32d. for October-December delivery, was soon established. 1s. 4⅞d. being still the rate for January-March next year. At the close 1s. 4 13-32d. for Bank Telegraphic could not be had for earlier than December transfer; and the final feeling was perhaps a shade quieter. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 13-32d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4⅞d. „
Do. 3 months' sights	1s. 4⅞d. „
Credits do.	1s. 4⅞d. „
Francs do.	1·75½ „

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been pretty active to-day in view of the settlement; but rates for Four per cents. have hardly moved from our quotations of yesterday. For cash 98 13-16 has been the price and is the closing rate, and there have been sellers at the same quotation for the settlement 98 11-16 being the rate for the October account and 102½ nominal for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—Bank and Press shares are unchanged and steady. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma Trading have been in enquiry at an advance of Rs. 25 for the first issue. The dull and declining state of Mill scrip, which we have lately had to report, has given place to a better feeling, and, with the exception of those for David and Mazagon, we call quotations Rs. 2½ to Rs. 15 per share higher.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 23.
Babington-Peile, Major, Bo, 2nd (P W O) Grenadiers, on leave, from Poona.
SEPTEMBER 26.
Walker, Lieut, Bo, R A, on duty, from Poona.
SEPTEMBER 27.
Doyle, Surgn, Ms, M S, on leave, from Ellichpur.
DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 27.
Hudson, Lieut, Ms, I M S, on leave, to Europe.
Dunsterville, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORP.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, Bo Vol R Corps.

Bombay, 28th September, 1889.

1. The Colaba Range will be available for practice this evening from 3-30 o'clock.

2. Arms will be issued to the cadet companies as follows, viz:—Byculla School, Byculla Scottish School, St. Peter's, and St. Mary's College this morning. Indo-British Institution, John Connon School, and Cathedral High School on Monday morning, the 30th instant.

Drills for cadets will be carried out as follows, commencing from the 1st October inclusive, viz:—
Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.
Byculla Scottish School, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p. m.
St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 p. m.
Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 p. m.
St. Mary's College, Tuesdays, at 4-15 p.m., and Thursdays at 7-15 a. m.
Cathedral High School and John Connon School, Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-15 p. m.

3. No. 2741 Vol J Pinhuro, "A" Co., having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.

4. There will be drill in the Town Hall for officers and Sergeants at 9 p.m. on Monday next, the 30th inst. Officers are requested to bring their swords.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

Bombay, September 28th, 1889.

1. The Battery will parade this day at 4-15 p.m. at Head-Quarters and march to Colaba Point, where an opportunity will be afforded of inspecting the new batteries. Dress—uniform and helmets with ball, badge and chin chain and side arms. Arms and accoutrements will be issued at head-quarters before the March out.

2. Leave of absence for six weeks from the 27th inst. is granted to Actg. Bombay J L. Jenkins.

3. The rules and prospectus of the Indian Rifle Association, having been received, can be seen at Head-Quarters. Matches to be fired off between 10th September and 31st December 1889.

By Order,
J SANDERS SLATER, Lieut., and Acting Adjutant, Bo. V. A.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 27th Sept. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	27	5	53	...	42
Suez	27	8	46	1	28

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 27th Sept. 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	28	...	4
„ Kurrachee	...	10	...	1
„ Madras	...	33	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

GENERAL BOULANGER'S ELECTION.

PARIS, SEPT. 26.

The Commission of Scrutiny has annulled General Boulanger's election.

The declared Socialist Jaffrin has been elected.

LORD DUFFERIN'S RETURN TO ROME.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

Lord Dufferin's leave expires next month.

His Excellency will leave London for Rome on the 28th October.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES AT MADRID.

MADRID, SEPT. 27.

The Cabinet has resolved to institute proceedings against the whole of the Madrid Municipality, in connection with charges attributing to them illegal and immoral actions.

THE MAMLATDARS' INDEMNITY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MALEGAON, SEPT. 27.

An influential meeting was held here yesterday, when resolutions were unanimously passed approving Lord Reay's policy in the Crawford case, the grant of indemnity, and praying the Government of India to legalize the mamlatdars' guarantee in its entirety.

PANDHARPUR, SEPT. 26.

At a crowded meeting held in the Murlidhar's splendid mandup, under the presidency of Shrimant Baba Saheb Khasgiwale, it was resolved to send a telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy, urging Government to maintain the indemnity given to the mamlatdars in its entirety.

SIR EDWARD BUCK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 27.

Sir Edward Buck will leave Simla for Kashmir on the 11th proximo.

THE RIFLE MEETING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Captain Hayden has won the Championship at the Simla Rifle Meeting.

THE MOBILIZATION SCHEME.

In the changes affecting the present mobilization scheme it is probable that the Punjab Frontier Force will be more extensively employed in case of war across the frontier. It is also said that the two Army Corps will be known as the North and South.

THE ARMIES OF NATIVE STATES.

Major Melliss, before visiting Hyderabad and Mysore, will proceed to Rajputana, to arrange regarding the reorganization of the armies of the local Chiefs now being carried out.

MR. WILSON'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. Clogstoun, late Accountant-General, will probably succeed Mr. Wilson in the Madras Board of Revenue.

Mr. Crole will officiate till Mr. Clogstoun returns from leave.

WALERS FOR CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

The Persian and Arab horses of the 5th Lancers at Mhow will, when the regiment leaves for Meerut, be exchanged for the Walers of the 8th Hussars, and in future all cavalry regiments in Northern India will be mounted on Walers only.

THE MAMLATDARS.

The compensation to be paid to the mamlatdars dismissed under the new Bill is considered a delicate one. The matter rests entirely with the Secretary of State, who will decide the reasonable compensation in each case.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 27.

The services of Surgeon C. N. Bensley have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

Surgeon F. F. McCartie, Bombay establishment, has been appointed probationer in the Assay Department, Bombay Mint.

Lieutenant R. J. Bentinck and Second Lieutenant R. C. Bell have been appointed probationers in the Bombay Staff Corps.

Furlough has been granted to Colonel J. Sconce for one year and 153 days and Surgeon-Major L. Cameron for two years.

Leave on private affairs has been granted to Captain W. W. Taylor for one year.

Chief Engineer R. Ward, Bombay Dockyard, has been granted extension of furlough for six months.

The following officers have permission to retire from the service:—Colonel John Liston, Brigade. Surgeon Thomas Edwin Burton Brown, J. S Porter, J. W. Brassington, W. F. Heath, and H. Johnson.

The notification of transfer of Mr. D. O'Neil from the P. W. D., Bombay, under the Director General of Railways, has been cancelled.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Coromandel, with the outward English mails of the 20th inst., left here for Bombay at 5 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 27.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Gwalior, with the China and Australian Mails, left here for Bombay at noon to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firmer.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1¼
8¼ "	6-3¼
40s Mule Twist	6-9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 1-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	96⅞
per cent. French Rentes	86 ex cou.
per cent. Rupee paper	67
½ per cent. "	70
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	42 11-16d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £20,700,000; decrease, £100,000; public deposits, £5,200,000; increase, £200,000; other deposits, £24,000,000; decrease, £100,000; other securities, £20,800,000; increase, £200,000; notes and gold, £13,400,000; decrease, £100,000. The Bank's Reserve is 42 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, SEPT. 27.—Pressure has increased in several stations in the peninsula, also in Tenasserim and Lower Burma; elsewhere it has decreased. The decrease is brisk in Bengal, and a low pressure area noticed over the Bay yesterday has advanced northwards to Bengal. Winds are very little changed, except in Bengal, where they have shifted to north-west. They are strengthening at Colombo, but are generally light or moderate. Temperature has fallen in the Punjab, Burma, and South Madras. Rain has again been confined to the west and centre of the peninsula and to Burma. Weather is very fine in Northern and Central India.

RATHER an interesting breakdown of a case which requires some explanation, occurred the other day at Calcutta, as reported in a paper on the spot. One Nemye Charn Dey, "on behalf of the Bengal Government Press Superintendent," charged a person with the theft of a book. Accordingly he was supported by the Government Solicitor, who appeared to prosecute. This seems fair and regular, remarks a contemporary, and the prosecution bore hard on the accused. But suddenly this curious thing happened: the Superintendent himself, who was supposed to be prosecuting by proxy, stepped in to express his surprise at the proceedings, and to declare that he gave no authority to Nemye to prosecute, and no instruction. Then another superintendent, who had printed the book, explained how easily the accused could have come by that copy of it honestly. The case, accordingly, seems full of complications. If the services of the Government Solicitor were obtained as being a Government case, on what authority were they procured? And how did Nemye attempt to prosecute on behalf of a person who never gave him leave to do do so? It is possible, of course, that he had his sense of right so strongly stirred as to move him to avenge Government in its loss. But, then, why say that he had been told to do so? All this will bear some explanation.

A REGULAR SAXON INVASION.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

DUBLIN, SEPT. 5.

"A REGULAR Saxon Invasion" was the greeting on arriving in Dublin that the English Home Rule Deputation received from the poet patriot T. D. Sullivan, M.P. But it was a Saxon invasion of more peaceful intent than any since the *cause celebre* of Oknare of Breffny and Dermot MacMurrough of Leinster was, for want of a national divorce court, settled by Saxon intervention. The Leinster Hall, where, with the natives, we awaited the first encounter, is on the site of the burnt-down Royal Opera House, and is capable of seating several thousands. It is to Dublin what the Albert Hall is to London—a house built on a scale vast enough to satisfy the aspirations of the most exacting prima donna, or of the most powerfully-lunged primo tenore. Before it existed, Dublinites were deprived of the enjoyment of hearing in their own city the swelldom of the vocal profession, and being snubbed on various occasions for the pokiness of their different Halls, they resolved to erect something worthy of a music-loving community, so the Leinster Hall is the result—a place like the Albert Hall, rather large for their ordinary wants. But though Dublin does not rejoice like London in the attraction of Saturday and Monday "pops," it has occasional musical treats which, few and far between, are perhaps on that account all the more generally relished, and singers of eminence are sure of a numerous and thoroughly appreciative audience. When there is no musical progamme on hands, the Hall, of course, lends itself to other purposes—religious, literary, artistic, scientific, or, as last evening, it even condescends to devote its usually harmonious precincts to the discordant politics of the hour.

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So great was the enthusiasm to welcome the English deputation, that early in the afternoon the streets around the Hall were blockaded, for those who did not indulge in the extravagance of reserved seat tickets, knew that first come, first served would be the order of the evening. Remembering our experience of another entertainment, held not a hundred miles from Dublin, where the reserved seats, according as they were claimed, were borrowed from the restaurant over the way, we made our way in early also, and rejoiced at our prudence when we looked round at the sea of faces that surged up and down from end to end of the large building. A brass band occupied a tribune over one side of the platform or orchestral seats reserved for the members of the deputation, and strove during the delay to keep up our spirits by reminding us of the glories of Brian the Brave, or by bidding us go where glory waits us, or with seeming inconsistency imploring us to fly not yet, but in the best of all ways to lengthen our days by stealing a few hours from the night, etc., etc., after Tommy Moore's great recipe. Sometimes when there was a greater hubbub than usual at the entrance door of the platform, in expectation of the coming deputation, the band broke out into wild implories to one or all of them to Come Back to Erin, Mavourneen. It was not grammatical as applied to Mr. Stansfield, or Mr. Holiday, or the Hon. Ashley Ponsonby, for Mavourneen is a strictly feminine term of endearment, but it was so touching that it brought them out rather quicker than usual from the fascinating quiet of the retiring room.

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Foremost came Margaret Lady Sandhurst, for even invaders recognize woman's rights of precedence, and there was another wild shriek of "Come Back Aroon" that would have pierced a harder heart than that of the Brighton ex-county councillor. Following her came Mr. and Mrs. Stansfield, the Hon. Ashley and Mrs. Ponsonby, Mr. and Mrs. Holiday; but not in the order that the marital fetters linked them—they were more or less mixed up with the unattached members of the deputation. Mr. Morton, Mr. Robertson, the Rev. Charles Berry, Mr. Carden Williams, and last, but not least, Mrs. Bateson of Cambridge. As they gathered in the front of the great banner with the Imperial Crown supported by the English and Irish shields and the motto: The friendship of two peoples is the safety of both, there broke out such a long, strong, wild hurrah, and waving of hats, sticks, handkerchiefs, newspapers, that any but the strongest-strung nerves must have received a shock. Then the Lord Mayor, Mr. Sexton, M.P., in his post as chairman, introduced the deputation, who by name and reputation, he said, were well-known to Irish audiences. Of each he added a few complimentary words, adverting to the points on which they were most remarkable. A fluent speaker, his words were pleasant and well chosen, and the interest with which he was heard showed the appreciation of the people present in their chief fellow-citizen. Then Mr. I. D. Sullivan, the poet of the Irish National Cause, proposed a vote of welcome to the visitors. An old man with snow-white hair and beard, he seems as keen, and wide-awake, and brisk in action as if he were at the beginning, not nearing the close, of a life as full of toil and trouble as that of most men.

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The seconder of the vote of welcome was a refined-looking clergyman of the Irish Church, the Rev. Mr. McOutcheon, the patriot Rector of Kenmare, as he is called by his admiring Nationalist friends. He has a clever cultured face with somewhat cynical lines, and a wealth of sarcastic emphasis to give to the records of his opponents' ill-deeds. Then Mr. Stansfield rose to return thanks for the vote which the audience had passed with unanimous acclamation. Everybody, or nearly everybody, knows Mr. Stansfield's looks, his thin, rather irregular features, somewhat Wellingtonian nose, and his hair parted in the middle, and sleekly polished in quaker fashion away from his face. And everyone knows his vigorous way of dealing with his subjects, going to the point with natural directness and carrying his audience along with him. Mrs. Stansfield is, of course, not so well known as her husband, for one good reason, that she has not been so long before the public. But her bright eyes, short tip-tilted nose, and soft face framed in with pretty white hair, raised in Imperatrice fashion on her forehead, made a pleasant impression on the people she had come to visit. They wished to hear her speak; but either she is no orator, or is diffident of her own abilities, or dreaded the difficulty of making her voice heard in so large an assembly, for she did not come forward.

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There was no difficulty in following Lady Sandhurst. Her full, deep voice sounded clearly through the hall, when at the same time as apologizing as a woman for taking up their time, she made it evident how thoroughly fitted some women are to take part in the political struggles with men. She explained the share in the Liberal organization that the women of England are undertaking, and spoke of the sympathy the hundred branches of the Women's Liberal Federation in England had with the cause of Home Rule in Ireland. What about Irish women's politics? I asked my neighbour, who has a pretty taste in womankind and rather goes in for its culture. "Are these all staunch Home Rulers?" indicating a bright, lively, talkative row of women before me. "And if they got the suffrage would they vote more Tory or Liberal?" "That," he replied, "mostly depends on their religion: Tory and Orange are synonymous terms here, and Catholic means Nationalist, or sometimes a non-virulent Liberal Unionist—a milk and watery tepid sort of politician, who might as well, for the little advantage he is to politics either way, be non-existent. But Irishwomen would, if married, vote with their husbands, and so nullify the Act if ever passed to extend the vote to married women with property. That handsome Mrs. Houston—the lady with the tulle and pink roses—wife of the Q. C., a man with a clever, sharp, clean-shaven face, would make his wife a Nationalist too. But the Q.C.s' are mostly Tory—there are not more than five or six Liberals among the Dublin men. The other professions are less Conservative. There are two Nationalist solicitors opposite you—Alderman V. Dillon, the fat man who apparently thrives on his political fare, and Mr. McGough, solicitor to the National League, the man with what I would call a type of mild Mephistophile's face, these would lead their wives, sisters, cousins and their aunts in their own direction. But what about the independent Irish spinster or widows' policy? "That," my informant answered, "would take its color from her religion. But whatever her politics," he continued, "I venture to predict that if the independent Irishwoman ever got a seat in the House, she would invariably be found in the front opposition. After that cut at the inconsistency of his womankind, I felt it wise to attend to what Mr. Carden Williams, who represented Non-Conformist opinion in the deputation, had to say.

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A man with a massive head and a thick crop of white strong hair, not over-quick of speech, but solid and carrying weight in all he says, the Non-Conformists as well as the Home Rule Union have evidently in him a pillar of strength on which they can lean. After him Mr. Robertson, a Scotchman, now of Cambridge, and Mr. Holiday, the artist from Hampstead, put in their mild support to Mr. Stansfield's vote of thanks, and after a few words from the Rev. Charles Berry the meeting broke up, and we all went home voting it very interesting.

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But some of us would have liked more women-speakers, others would have enjoyed a sight of a criminal just out of prison, and one little woman of an inquisitive mind wanted to know who was everybody on the platform, which was something like aspiring to learn several pages of the Dublin Directory and Debrett and a few leaves from the National League lists all at one lesson. We declined the office of instructing her, and suggested her applying to have the show animals labelled and with their pedigrees given on their next appearance on a Dublin platform.

CLIPPINGS FROM A COMMONPLACE BOOK.

IN Beaumont and Fletcher's play of "The Coxcomb" (I.V.) there is a reference to the custom of kneeling while drinking a lady's health. This notion is introduced in "Rob Roy," where Justice Inglewood, proposing a health to "Dear Die Vernon," sings:—

"And let her health go round, around, around,
And let her health go round
For though your stocking be of silk,
Your knees must kiss the ground, aground, aground."

"Dear Die" is, perhaps with the exception of Rebecca, the most general favourite of all Scott's women. It seems to me, too, that Frank Osbaldistone, so often denounced as a "Walking Gentleman" rather than a hero, is with all his vanity and foreign affectation a fine-spirited young fellow. He wins the admiration of the fierce MacGregor for the way in which he fights Rashleigh, and at the Clachan of Aberfoil defends himself like a brave young English gentleman against his Highland antagonist. He is not a colourless impersonality, like Lovel in the antiquary, nor is he a "Man in Armour" like Scott's chivalrous heroes, but he is a man with a temper, and with weaknesses which make him more real. It has always appeared to me that he and Nigel are two of the most decided exceptions to the rule that Scott never has a hero to any of his novels. Scott in Ivanhoe borrows a good deal from Marlowe's Jew of Malta. Several of the chapters are headed with extracts from Marlowe's play, and the name of the rich Jew, who is to lend the disguised knight a horse and armour at Isaac's request, is Koriath Jairam of Leicester. The name Koriath Jairam occurs in the first act of the "Jew of Malta." The "One Only Daughter" is common to the novel and the play with many other plays. Jessica, of course, immediately presents herself to one's mind, and Viola, not, of course, Shakespeare's lovely character of that name, but Viola of Beaumont and Fletcher's "Coxcomb," who elopes much as Jessica did, as does also Margaret Overreach in Massinger's "New Way to pay Old Debts."

It is to be supposed that when Scott wrote his romance the sacrifice of probabilty to high excitement and "thrilling" description was acceptable to the public. In old days people were content to read of murderous giants and heroes who slew thousands with their single arm. This taste was gradually modified, till we reach a period when tales were less grotesque but scarcely more probable. The novels of Ann Ratcliffe and Horace Walpole teem with the impossible and supernatural, though the Castle of Otranto and the mysterious helmet would now be rejected as rubbish by any thirteen-year-old school-boy. Scott, except perhaps in the "Bride of Lammermoor," where the ghost of Alice is introduced, eliminates the distinctly supernatural; but he does not describe men and women as they are, nor does he hesitate to sacrifice probability to effect. It must be on some such ground as this that we are to excuse the very improbable incidents of Ivanhoe's first appearance in his father's halls. It should be remembered that he was a grown-up young man when he left England, for he was banished from his father's house for making love to Rowena. At the lists at Ashby he is described as twenty-five years old. We will suppose then that he had been away for five years. He returns to his father's house, disguised it is true, but making no effort to escape observation—rather courting it. He puts himself prominently forward to contradict the Templar, yet no one there, neither his father, nor his lady, nor any of the servants who had known and loved him, recognizes his voice, though his name is introduced by the angry Templar. Neither does the Templar, who had met him comparatively recently, recognize the man whom he hated. He is conducted in his capacity of a holy Salmer to Rowena's apartments, and has a long conversation with her on the subject of himself, but still his identity is not suspected. At the lists at Ashby, however, when he is unhelmeted, Rowena, though quite unprepared for his appearance, knows him at once. There is surely inconsistency here. The fault, however, was not Scott's. It was the trick of the time, and the same defect may be found in writers even later than him. Those who have read Bulwer's "Pelham" will remember how Reginald Glanville follows Tyrrhell, gambles with him, sits even in the same room with him by daylight, and is never suspected for the man he is. This kind of thing may be admitted in a drama like a stage "aside," but in a story it irritates one to have his credulity so drawn on, and modern novelists, *i. e.*, those who are worth the name, will have none of it.

Though the above objection may fairly be made to the incidents in "Pelham," yet it is one of Lytton Bulwer's cleverest books. The epigrams and quotations are brilliant, and some of the characters very amusing. The introduction of Beau Brummel serves to give an excuse for the story about the coat, but all Brummel's jokes, and jokes about Brummel, are commonly known. There were other books of about the same period, whose sayings are as good as any of the Beau's. Gronow's recollections give us a good one of Lord Petersham. Lord P. had a sevres snuff-box, which was very much admired. He had one snuff-box, it was said, for every day in the year. When an acquaintance expressed his admiration of the snuff-box in question, his Lordship replied, "Yes! It's a very nice summer box, but would not do for winter wear."

Gronow in the second volume of his memoirs, speaking of the noise of bullets against breastplates, says: "I can only compare it to the noise of a violent hailstorm beating against panes of glass." In Horne's life of Buonaparte, Marshall Launer, speaking of one of the earlier of Napoleon's battles, says: "Bones were cracking in my division like hailstones on a skylight." A good story of Gronow's is hard upon Gunter, the pastry cook. He was being run away with one day while out after hounds, and came in collision with Lord Alvanley. Apologizing, he said: "I can't hold him, my lord! He's so hot"; "Ice him, Gunter, ice him," was the chilling reply. Another, and one of the very best of Gronow's stories is about Mademoiselle Duthe, who was acquainted with two brothers of the name of Lee. She favoured the elder Lee, but was hardly ever seen with him, preferring to walk about with the younger brother. On this being remarked, she explained: "The younger Lee is "mon lit de parade"; the elder Lee is "mon lit de repos."

Gronow's recollections, however, fall short of some of the startling things one comes across in Sir Nathaniel Wraxall's memoirs. After reading the history of Burke's times, and his connection with Lord Rockingham, one is apt to form an estimate of his Lordship as a model of imperturbable respectability. Wraxall, however, tells us a story of Lord Rockingham and the Princess of France Villa, which those who care to read it had better find for themselves. He takes the opportunity at the same time of relating the scandal about James, Duke of York (James II.), and the Countess of Southesk. This is confirmed by Barnet. Another instance of the same kind which he quotes is that of La belle Feronnière and Francis I. He gives us a curious picture, too, of the manners of Ferdinand of Naples and his court, but few of his tales will bear being reprinted.

The Greville memoirs present us with a picture of Lord Brougham, which Mr. Justin M'Carthy's account slightly differs from. Greville speaks admiringly of his acquirements, and mentions that on one occasion, when his lordship was leaving after a visit to—I think—the Duke of York, some one said that his carriage was well filled, for it carried the greatest lawyer of the day, and the greatest scholar, and the greatest orator. Justin M'Carthy says he was superficial, but he and Greville agree as to Lord Brougham's intense self-conceit. The idea of the carriage containing the scholar, the statesman, &c., reminds one of what some one said of Louis XI., when he was seen riding on a little Jennet, "That's a strong horse, for it carries the King and all his Council." Louis, of course, trusted no one and was his own Council.

The said Louis is reported, like Cromwell and Buonaparte, to have had his happy or auspicious days. Louis' days were those on which his father, his brother, and Charles the Bold of Burgundy respectively died. Some of his contemporaries ran him close in duplicity and cunning. The Abbe Dubois was said to "exude falsehood at every pore." The tres magi, of whom Louis is considered one, can scarcely be said to have been contemporary, for Louis XI died in 1483, and Bosworth field, which brought Henry VII., another of the three as they are generally known, to the throne, was not fought till 1485. The new conditions under which the Tudors reigned led to the strained idea of prerogative in the time of James I. and his successors. There is a curious illustration in the literature of the times of the servility with which the Sovereign was obeyed, and the almost unreasoning deference with which he was regarded. In Beaumont and Fletcher's "Maid's Tragedy" the wife of Aminton is dishonoured by the King. Aminton, who, is spoken of by Melantius, another, character in the play, as a noble husband, will not, however, in spite of the provocation he has received be guilty of the sin of avenging himself on the King.

CYMRO.

A COMMITTEE was appointed some time ago by the Government of Hongkong to consider the effect of the fall in exchange on official salaries. It now recommends that salaries be raised ten per cent. all round by way of compensation.

MOHURRUM difficulties appear to have occurred at Azamgarh, insomuch that the tazias are still unburied. The cause of disagreement seems to have been of the most frivolous nature to begin with: but feelings rose over the matter, and though no breach of the peace has occurred, the people refuse to dispose of the tazias, which indicates, of course sore affliction in the mind of the devout Shiah.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 26.

"PEREUNT et imputantur," as the sun-dial legend runs. Can it be true that one more season is really passing away? It seems as if the gentle and joyous passage of arms in which gallant knights, aye, and haughty dames as well, vowed to do or die, began but yesterday; and before long it will only be the relics and embers of the fight that continue to burn. The lists will soon be closed, and victors and vanquished alike retire from the gay scene to count up their triumphs or their losses, and put aside their weapons till the time once more comes round for them to take part with renewed vigour in the fray. But there is still a little while before the curtain falls. Fight on, brave knights! Man dies, but glory lives! Fight on! Death is better than defeat! Bright eyes, behold your deeds! Cheer up, faint heart; you too may yet win, fair lady, or trusty swain, as the case may be:

"Quid sit futurum cras, fuge quærere.
Nec dulces amores
Sperne puer, neque tu choreas,
Donec virenti canities abest,
Morosa."

So *carpe diem*, one and all, and defer studying the anatomy of melancholy till it is time to pitch the white tents beneath the mango tope, and concoct those reports of ours on the Village Sanitation Bill, which no one will ever read. Remember this has been the most ripping season that ever was known; so keep it up in full swing to the last.

There is no doubt we are doing ourselves pretty proud just now. The best of everything is good enough for an Anglo-Indian, as Captain Prettyman observed to me the other day, when a group of kindred spirits were employed in raising an appetite at the very Best-in-India before dinner, and the programme has been sufficiently long and varied to please the most fastidious of tastes.

The very day after the Fancy Ball was one of the two annual ladies' tiffins at the Club; and Chloe, Melanissa, and Daphne, and a whole galaxy of beauties, were to assemble in the halls of revelry, looking as fresh as if dancing till four o'clock and then, after a drive home, sitting down in the verandah to discuss their partners, till rosy-fingered dawn began to creep over the eastern sky, was just about the very last thing that they would ever have thought of doing. The dining-room was so full of tables that one large and convivial party had to take up their abode in the verandah. Our professional beauty man, who had shaved off his moustache for the ball the night before, was posing for every one's admiration in stained-glass attitudes, warranted to kill at a mile; and he wanted to know who Mrs. Lollipop was, as he said he would rather like to cultivate her! Then the band played. Next on to the races, where an attractive programme and excellent sport were provided, and no end of the very best silver rupees were won and lost. The proverbial storm that patronises the race-meeting was only represented by a transient shower; and all the ladies fair, with their dresses rich and rare, were able to disport themselves and captivate their admirers on the lawn between the Grand Stand and the refreshment tents. True the turf was a little muddy here and there, but "what of that?" said Lalage, as she held up her frock just enough to display the very neatest thing in ankles and stockings. The dyspeptic Major quite thought he would like to be introduced to her, but, as he says, bashfulness was always his bane, and he let the golden opportunity slide. Before he could soothe his feelings with an effervescing draught, Mrs. Katisha got hold of him and trotted him up and down, and I heard her telling him how sorry she was for women who are plain. A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind, I reflected, as I caught the Major's despondent eye.

I always thought it a most providential arrangement that the garrison course, and the veterinary course, and the forest and Crawford commissions always manage to fix themselves up at the same time as the pomps and vanities of this wicked season; but this year the thoughtfulness of the powers that be has added yet another "loaf" to those that are already on the list, and the district-wallahs are coming in from east and west and north and south to legislate on the Khoti Tenure, whatever that may be. As I knew absolutely nothing about the subject, I was asked to preside at the first meeting, for they thought it a pity not to give me this chance of improving my mind. The members left that meeting sadder and wiser men, and the speech that I made is likely to be the authority on the subject for the next ten years. I have attended two other no less important meetings this week. One was the half-yearly meeting of the Mahableshwar Club, held at the Gymkhana. The retiring honorary secretary was able to report that both financially and otherwise he could hand over the club to his successor in the most flourishing condition. Our only General complaint that the mattresses wanted re-stuffing; but he was ruled out of order, as soldiers are supposed to be able to rough it. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded the honorary secretary in recognition of the great interest he had taken in the club during his three years' term of office; and we all know, too, how he has turned many a wilderness into a smiling garden on the hill. The other meeting was called together at the Best-in-India Club to solve the most knotty problem. Was the billiard-room to be open on Sundays or not? Tennis is already played at the club on the day of rest; and it is the very favourite evening of all for rowing up the river. So why not throw in billiards too? After all, the stakes are not so high as to constitute gambling, for though they are nominally a gold mohur, yet the winner is always glad to take four annas ready instead of starting a book account, and getting in a supply of hope deferred. I know there was something sensible to be said on the other side, for the forest and medical departments were both there, and they are generally regarded as sound; but I could not exactly catch what it was. One member said he didn't want the club turned into a tap-room. Captain Pollycot was to have seconded the motion; but he was so overcome by his exertions in the study of tactics and uniform that he slumbered peacefully till it was all over. The ayes and noes were equal, and the chairman gave his casting vote in favour of the Sunday Closing Act; so Captain Pollycot can reflect at leisure what his extra half-hour's snooze has cost the players of pool. The meeting was advertised for half-past eight, and it was all over before quarter to nine. Not expecting such punctuality, some members of the club had not cut their morning ride sufficiently short; and when the meeting had broken up the horsemen and the footmen came pouring in amain to exercise their rights as free and independent voters.

I did not attend the opening day of the picture exhibition; but the *Deccan Herald* said that the president's speech was listened to with much interest, not unmixed with pleasureable amusement; and the *Deccan Herald* is always right. Perhaps the amusement lay in the statement that there was on this occasion less trash than usually makes its appearance on the walls. I had a quiet look round the next morning, and came to the conclusion that there must have been a good deal of that commodity in previous years. There were, however, several pictures, each of which alone would have made a visit to the exhibition well worth the making. Kinchinjunger from Darjeeling quite took one back to old days on the Himalayas; and Mrs. Macpherson's little dogs, and Fairy, stood out of the canvas as if they were alive. Taken as a whole, the water-colours were decidedly superior to the oils. A leafy glade at Cooncor by Mrs. James Jardine was enough to tempt any one to take a trip the Nilgiris. The same artist's views of the Poona city were extremely faithful and characteristic. In the fall of the Ghats from Sakar Palsar Plateau, Colonel Pullan has given us a most life-like view of wild Deccan scenery; and turning to flowers, the more one looks at Miss McCracken's Hollyhocks the more there is to see in the careful drawing and graceful colouring. The show of native drapery and kinkob, etc., was far from being remarkably good. A new departure has been taken by the Committee, and the next show is advertised for February.

The second ladies' tiffin at the club came off with as great *eclat* as the first. Lena happened to sport the burly Major and his fidus Achates drinking her health from the other end of the room in a sparkling glass of ice boy, which they first whirled cabalistically round their heads. She responded, as to the manner born, in the same style. What it is to be self-conscious! The social failure came up to her at the first opportunity, or rather sooner, and asked her in piteous accents if she was really drinking his health out of good-fellowship, or if it was only sarcasm! Poor thing, she didn't even know he had been there. The social failure has again retired into private life. Our only Subaltern was next to Mrs. Katisha at lunch, but she so snubbed his attempts at conversation that in a burst of confidence he asked her husband later on what crime he could have perpetrated to make her so awfully cross. "Don't fret yourself, Old Chappie," replied her lord and master cheerily: "it is only a little custom she has; she always treats me like that." Mrs. Katisha has still got "Dandy Dick" on the brain, and she tells everyone that the reason why "Betsy" was not played was that all the profits of "Dandy Dick" were spent on suppers. As I was auditor of the accounts, I am in a position to know that all expenses connected with the buffet-cum-bar organisation were paid for out of the Dean's privy purse, and that apart from this he was considerably out of pocket by the show. One reason for this pecuniary result is that some of the audience have still failed to pay for their tickets. Oh the airs and graces that we give ourselves sometimes, especially after these club tiffins! "Don't move to the right or move to the left, but keep in the middle of the road," as they sang in the Kirkee burlesque, occurred to me in the Grand Stand and the refreshment tent. But dear Lady Disdain's self-possession is equal to any emergency, and I think she scored one.

And now the last, but not the least, event of the season is over. In spite of the pelting rain, which did its very utmost from 6 o'clock till ten, the ball was a magnificent success. In the matter of decoration the gallant Londoners fairly beat the record. Triumphal arches, all aglow with coloured lamps, spanned each entrance. The billiard-room was placed at the disposal of the ladies, and the ordinary ladies' room and the whist room were turned into charming nooks for sitting out in between the dances. There were tents, too, small and great; but all were under water, except a large one adjoining the verandah, into which a few couples ventured. The blank spaces on the walls between the library windows were all draped with rich hangings, and the intervals below were filled with handsome designs encircling the names of "Alma," "Badajos," and other familiar names of places where the Fusiliers had fought in the good old days of old. The back of the stage was hung with scarlet cloth, and the stacks of rifles in front, intermingled with regimental drums and devices, were as effective as they were original. Choice shrubs were scattered about in profusion. Everyone enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content. If there were not many new frocks, the ever fresh faces made up for them. There were about six extras, and that may be taken as a fair criterion of the swing and vigour which characterised the entertainment. The fun was decidedly fast and furious when the Highland Schottishe came on, and the falls that took place are too many to chronicle. A feature in the supper arrangement—with which the name of Peliti may be coupled—was the presence in force of European waiters. In short, every possible detail was perfect. Most old friends were there, but a few had already disappeared from the scene, unable to stay to the end of the season. Jack Stylus' cheery laugh was absent, and we could no longer have a quiet chuckle together as we heard all sorts of wrong guesses regarding the identity of Jack Stylus and his confrere Junius. Some say we are the same; others put us down to a confederacy. But Jack, alas! is gone. We shall meet, but we shall miss him, for they all love Jack. By the bye, I am sorry that he was so annoyed at the Civil Service Ball by the wire netting that was set up to fasten us in. It did not cause me much inconvenience. Stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage; and where there's a will there's always a way over the garden wall, as Captain What's-His-Name and Mrs. You-Know-Who found out. Lena, too, failed to put in an appearance at the ball. Some people say that she was not asked; but a little bird whispered to me that the arbitrary rule of etiquette had something to do with it, and that she did not consider the professional musician's call sufficient to represent the regiment. But Mrs. Katisha says it is no use to expect that woman to do anything sensible.

And now it is all over; the season is at an end. Chloe, Melanissa, and Mrs. Lollipop will flit away to the delectable mountains and captivate new adorers in fresh fields and pastures new; the dyspeptic Major will take a charcoal biscuit and toddle out to Lushai; Mrs. Katisha will console herself with the social failure; and Junius, like Jack Stylus, will disappear from the scene, whither no man shall know.

If our shadows have offended,
Think but this and all is ended,
That you did but slumber here,
While our shadows did appear.

The lists are closed, the curtain falls. Exeunt omnes. Blue fire, tableau!

JUNIUS.

THE YERROWDA CROSS COUNTRY RACES.

SECOND DAY.

THE second day of the Yerrowda Cross Country Races proved a very capital meeting. The weather was fair and the attendance large.

1ST RACE.—"The Hunt Cup," value Rs. 150. A point-to-point race for all horses. The winner claimable at Rs. 500. Australians to carry 12st, A's and C B's 10st 7lbs. Galloways allowed 7lbs. Distance, about 3 miles.

Dr Bull's Midas, 11st 11lbs, Mr DeLisle	1
Dr MacRury's Dick, 11st 11lbs, Mr Braid	2
Mr Edward's Conway, 11st 11lbs, Owner	3
Capt Keene's Octavo, 10st 5lbs, Owner	0

Won by two lengths.

2ND RACE.—"The Pony Handicap." A handicap chase for all ponies. Distance, 1½ miles.

Mr Braid's Blazes, 11st 12lbs, Owner	1
Mr Woolmer's Hercules, 11st, Owner	2
Mr DeButt's Guy Fawkes, 11st 5lbs, Capt Hanwell	3
Capt Bush's Firemonger, 10st 10lbs, Mr DeLisle	0

3RD RACE.—"The Whitehouse Cup." A cup, value Rs. 75, presented by Lieut. Whitehouse, R N, and Rs. 100 added. A point-to-point race for all ponies 13-3 and under that have never won a point-to-point race or steeplechase of the value of Rs. 49 and upwards. Catch-weights, C B's over 10-7, others 11st. Entrance free. Distance, about 2½ miles.

Mr Dale's Grey Morn, 11st, Mr DeLisle	1
Mr Corbyn's Wild Boar, 11st, Owner	2
Mr Banu's Frivolity, 11st, Mr Edwards	3
Mr Peyton's Moonlighter, 11st, Owner	0
Capt Stisted's Jack o'Lantern, 11st, Owner	0
Capt Stisted's Banker, 11st, Capt MacDougall	0
Capt Beddy's Blue Devil, 11st, Capt Le Gallais	0
Mr Eardley Wilmot's Unknown, 10st 7lb, Mr Kennard	0
Mr Eardley Wilmot's Grits, 10st 7lb, Owner	0
Mr Fowler Butler's Nutmeg, 10st 7lb, Mr Shipley	0

Won by six lengths. Jacko, Banker, and Grits fell, but the riders were not hurt.

4TH RACE.—"The Subaltern's Cup," value Rs. 150. A handicap chase for all C B ponies 13-3, others 13-2 and under. Distance, 1½ mile.

Mr Kook's Kildare, 10st 12lbs, Mr DeLisle	1
Mr Woolmer's Enid, 11st 12lbs, Owner	2
Mr Edward's Cardinal, 10st, Owner	3

Won by a length.

5TH RACE.—"The Omnium Handicap," value Rs. 150. A handicap chase for all horses. Distance, 2 miles.

Dr Bull's Corinthian, 12st, Captain Hanwell	1
Dr Bull's Midas, 11st 4lbs, Mr DeLisle	2
Capt Harvey's Kangaroo, 11st 3lbs, Owner	3
Mr Corbyn's Connaught, 11st 3lbs, Owner	0

Won by half a length. Kangaroo fell.

6TH RACE.—"The Two-mile Handicap," value Rs. 150. A handicap chase for all Arabs and C B's. Distance, 2 miles.

Mr Braid's Blazes, 10st 9lbs, Capt Anderson	1
Mr Sadley's Boh Shway, 11st, Capt LeGalla	2
Mr Ali Abdoola's Night, 11st 9lbs, Mr. DeLisle	3
Aga Junghi Shah's Sultan, 11st 4lbs, Capt McDougall	0

Won by two leghths.

MILITARY NEWS

that I could shed blood like water." I tried to calm him; I mixed him a pleasant drink, and pointed out Lancet in the distance urging on his fiery steed to the scene of war with his usual battery of hideous instruments protruding from every pocket. "Let us be thankful, Potts, that our country is so well and bravely served," to which, by way of commentary, that young ass, Callow, who was pale and solemn, piped out. "They also serve who only stand and wait." A period of agonising suspense followed, during which we knew that the 150th was getting under way. Then once more the bugles sang out "The advance," and again I had some difficulty in restraining the impetuous Potts. In a short time the report of a rifle was heard, then another, and another. The sanguinary conflict was clearly raging. We were all confident that the enemy, to wit, Laxman Rao, would be ignominiously routed, horse, foot and baggage, not to mention slain with bullets, swords, and bayonets. Our consternation was proportionately great when in a few minutes the bugles clearly sounded the "Retreat." Too true! the 150th marched solemnly back again; the officers with much strong language betook themselves to their usual consolations, and Dare wearily lolloped into Chunam's with very much the air that must have characterized the immortal Dr. Brydon.

"The next morning, as I was driving out with Marmalade in his dog-cart, a tall ruffian with a gun suddenly emerged from the shadow of a banyan tree and barred our way. Cold chills ran down my back. Why was I, the most inoffensive man in Arampur, singled out for the unenviable role of bull's-eye? I could have dispensed with the honour. I would have taken Laxman Rao's skill on trust: I did not require any illustration. Marmalade gripped the reins and his jaws clicked with an angry determination. He, was a big man and a much better mark than I, assuming that Laxman Rao's infernal conceit did not prompt him to essay the more difficult task. I touched him gently on the shoulder. "Marmalade, you are a man of war: yonder, no doubt, is Laxman Rao with his gun. I, as you know, am a man of peace and an 'own correspondent.' I really ought to take notes of what follows, and I am sure, my dear Marmalade, you will make a terrible example of that ruffian. In the mean time, if you don't mind, I'll, yes, I'll take a back seat, and suiting the action to the word, I was comfortably ensconced behind Marmalade's broad back before he had realized the situation. Truth compels me to say that he didn't flinch: he fixed the miscreant with his eye and drove straight at him. I can't describe with what relief I saw him suddenly salute. He was only one of the 650 sentries the Colonel had thoughtfully planted under every tree and shrub in Arampur; out at the time I was convinced I should have to chronicle Marmalade's untimely death, and I couldn't imagine how the Arampur Gymkhana would get on without him.

It was two days later that the end came. One of Dare's peggis, having kept awake by accident, saw Laxman Rao creeping away in the grey morning, and with great adroitness tracked him down into a field of high grass. Then once more the gallant 150th turned out in its might, supported on the wings by 400 police; and the imposing force, rather more than 1,000 strong, fully officered and led on by the dear old Colonel in person, marched to the dread encounter. Behind the Colonel came his boy with a revolver in its case, and there could be no doubt that business was seriously meant. The force deployed into the field and marched and counter-marched for, maybe, an hour. There were, of course, occasional alarms, at the first of which the Colonel reached for his revolver; but as his boy had omitted to put in the connecting pin the barrel remained in the case and the Colonel threw the handle explosively at the treacherous menial with many objurgations. Just as the army was about once more to retreat, Major Sahre caught a glimpse of gleaming eyes under a heaped stack of grass; at the same moment a sepoy rushed up and plunged his bayonet into the lurking Laxman Rao. The ruffian sprang up with a yell, knocked the sepoy down, and set off at speed across the plain; but Sahre ran run on occasion; and a highly exciting sprint terminated in the Major collaring Laxman Rao and sitting masterfully on his prostrate form. He was brought in in great triumph, and Lancet is now probing his wounds in the hospital. Potts is extremely effervescent at the delightful prospect of trying such a sensational case, and a blissful calm is once more settling down over Arampur.

This all-absorbing topic nearly made me forget that a dastardly outrage was recently perpetrated in the office of Colonel Badli.

That mysterious shrine is the repository of records of priceless value: the results of years of work, which no one except Colonel Badli knows anything about. The operations of the office [were drawing to a splendid close: people hinted that in less than ten years the special duties of this special office might come to an end: when some unprincipled persons, to whom no clue can be found, break into the record-room and destroy or remove the archives of the past 40 years. The affair is shrouded in mystery: the only point which stands out clearly and beyond dispute being that the work must all be done again. Dare is unwearying in his endeavours to trace the offenders: he has long talks with Badli, who seems strangely buoyant in the general gloom, and they end by eating tiffin together and agreeing to believe this mystery as insoluble as the Whitechapel murders. Potts, with his usual practical common sense, subsidized Badli's paggi, who states that on the night of the robbery Colonel Badli was very restless, and now nothing will persuade Potts that the real offenders were not Badli himself and his Sheristadar.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the minutes of the Trustees' meeting held on the 24th instant:—

THE GRAVING DOCK.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer for Dock Construction, dated 20th September, stating that the Graving Dock contractors will soon require to start the foundations of the pump wells, and that before doing so it is necessary to settle the size and general design of the pumps; and asking the Trustees' sanction to send to Mr. MacConochie plans and specifications to enable him to invite tenders on receiving the Trustees' instructions to do so. He further suggests that as the machinery will have to be erected here, and cannot, therefore, be tried before despatch Mr. MacConochie be instructed to invite tenders from firms only of the highest reputation.

Resolution.—A copy of the Acting Engineer, Dock Construction's No. 2182-82 of the 20th instant, should be forwarded to the Agent, with a request to act as proposed by Mr. Lyon. He should be asked to forward the tenders for the consideration of the Trustees, and to advise them as to the tender which, in his opinion, it would be best to accept.

The Acting Engineer, Dock Construction, should forward the necessary plans and specifications to the agent as proposed.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 20th Sept. 1889.	For week ending 20th Sept. 1888
Vessels piloted into harbour	15	20
" " out of "	16	15
" transported	8	10
" attended to	2	0

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 20th Sept. 1889	For week ending 20th Sept. 1888.
Vessels entered	0	3
" left	3	6
" remaining in dock	1	7

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	5	5
" left	5	4
" remaining in dock	6	6

THE AKOLA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the above company was held at the registered office of the company, No. 19, Church Gate Street, yesterday, Mr. P. M. Jesjeebhoy in the chair.

The following directors' report was laid on the table:—

Your directors have the pleasure of convening the second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders, and of laying before you their report, and the audited accounts for the period of ten months ending 30th June 1889. Your ginning factory was in full swing in the cotton season for the period under review from December 1888 to May 1889, under the supervision and control of the managing director, Bymonjee Jamasjpee Dustoor, Esq., C.I.E., and your directors are glad to state that the operations have proved successful. Your directors beg to tender their thanks to Dustoor Bymonjee for personally supervising the working of the company's factory for six months, without any remuneration, at considerable personal sacrifice and inconvenience. The audited accounts will show that a net profit of Rs. 8,024-1 has been made, which your directors propose to dispose of as follows:—Dividend at the rate of Rs. 6 per fully paid up share Rs. 100 each on 854 shares, Rs. 5,124; agent's commission at 10 per cent. on the net earnings, Rs. 802; depreciation fund account, Rs. 1,500; carried forward to next year's account, Rs. 598-1;—total Rs. 8,024-1. Your directors regret that on account of the non-arrival of the ginning machinery in time, they were a month backward in starting their factory, otherwise there would have been a proportionate increase in the above profits. Your directors have in hand the improvement of the oil mills, and after the necessary improvement has been made and a satisfactory trial as to the working of the oil mills has been taken, your directors hope to work the oil mills in conjunction with the ginning. Two of the directors, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Vishram and Bomonjee Pherozshaw, retire by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election. You will be asked to appoint an auditor and to fix his remuneration.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were received and adopted, a dividend of Rs. 6 per fully paid up share was declared; Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram and Bomonjee Pherozshaw, the retiring directors, were re-elected; Mr. M. S. Jamsetjee was reappointed the auditor of the company; and with a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting dissolved.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kenne & Co.'s FLORAL SOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-8.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice JARDINE and Mr. Justice CANDY.)

DENIAL OF GIVING A BRIBE TO A CLASSER.

IMPERATRIX VS. UMID HEMMADAS.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. C. H. Hill, first-class Magistrate of Ahmedabad, who in June last convicted the accused of giving false evidence, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 15, with the alternative of one month's additional imprisonment.

In this case the accused was charged with giving false evidence, either before the police when enquiring into an offence or before the Magistrate, who, on completion of the investigation, made enquiry into the case. Three witnesses testified to the fact that he stated before the chief constable that the classer, Runchord, came to the village and said "Do something for me, otherwise your assessment will be increased." I gave Rs. 2 to the classer "Runchord." Before Mr. Dracup, however, he said "I gave Rs. 2, because I wished to. He did not ask me for the money. I gave it of my own accord." These statements, the Magistrate remarked, were utterly inconsistent, and he found him guilty and sentenced him as above mentioned.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the Court's decision, said: The prisoner was convicted by Mr. Hill, a magistrate of the first class, on the 17th June 1889, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, under section 193 of the Penal Code, for giving false evidence to a police officer investigating a case of corrupt receipt of money punishable under section 161, a non-cognizable offence. It is admitted by the Government Pleader that there is no evidence that the statements were false, and on this ground alone we must acquit the prisoner. The statement, or at least the greater part of it, was an admission by the prisoner that he paid a bribe to a Survey official, a classer. As those replies had a tendency to expose him to a criminal charge he was not bound to answer the police officer truly, and therefore he ought not to have been charged upon them. The Magistrate's attention is drawn to the plain language of section 161 of the Criminal Procedure Code and to Mr. Justice Melvill's remark, in Imperatrix vs. Pandnari, I. L. R., 6 Bom. 36. We are also of opinion that the formal charge framed by the Magistrate did not give sufficient notice to the prisoner of the statement alleged to be false. They should have been set forth in the charge. We now reverse the conviction and sentence and direct the return of the fine. There was an alternative head of charge regarding false evidence given before a Magistrate. On this matter the trying Magistrate has not recorded any judgment or order. We leave it to the discretion of the District Magistrate to institute new proceedings against the prisoner in respect to that alleged false evidence. But at the same time we think it proper to point out that the prisoner has already suffered more than three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Court reversed the conviction and sentence and directed the return of the fine.

ORDERING A BILLIARD SALOON TO BE CLOSED.

IMPERATRIX VS. EDWARD GOLDSTEIN.

This was a report of the proceedings of Major E. D. Newnham Smith, first-class Cantonment Magistrate of Poona, who in July last convicted the accused of keeping a billiard-room and allowing the public to play in it on Sundays without a license required under the rules framed by the District Magistrate under the provisions of clause 6, section 19 of Regulation 13 of 1827, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default of payment of fine, to suffer one month's simple imprisonment, and ordered the billiard saloon to be closed.

Mr. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Poona, in making a report to the High Court, remarked that it had been held by the Court that the District Magistrate is not empowered under the law in question to forbid the keeping of billiard saloons or require that the keeper receive no licence and consequently no offence was committed by a breach of such rules. Mr. Crowe was, therefore, of opinion that the High Court, in the exercise of its powers of revision under section 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code, should reverse the finding and sentence and acquit the accused. The fine had already been paid. For the reasons given by the Sessions Judge, their Lordships set aside the conviction and sentence, the act charged not being an offence.

A MAGISTRATE'S IRREGULAR AND ILLEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

IMPERATRIX VS MUNGOO NURSOO AND ELEVEN OTHERS.

This was a report of proceedings by Dr. A D Pollen, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, in the case of the accused, who in August last were convicted by Colonel J. B. Lawrence, Cantonment Magistrate of Belgaum, of keeping dirt in their premises within the cantonment limits, and were fined Rs. 25 each, or in default each to suffer four days' rigorous imprisonment.

Dr. Pollen remarked that the Cantonment Magistrate had, not observed the provisions of sections 242, 243, 244, 247 of the Criminal Procedure Code. No evidence was taken in the presence of the accused. It appeared that all the accused were placed in one batch before the Magistrate and tried jointly, though the charges against all were not the same. Separate trials should have been held. The sentences appeared to be excessive and to have been passed without discrimination. It seemed to Dr. Pollen that the Magistrate's proceedings were irregular and illegal, and that the prisoners did not receive a fair trial, and he recommended that the sentences in all the twelve cases should be reversed.

The High Court, having called upon Colonel Lawrence for an explanation on certain points, that officer reported that the whole of the accused were really charged with what amounted to one and the same offence, namely, failure to observe the clear and strict cantonment regulations regarding the sanitation of their houses and premises. After the accused were placed together, each one was allowed ample time and opportunity to make a full statement of all he had to urge in his defence. Each of the accused received a full and fair trial, and Colonel Lawrence gave each of them a full and patient hearing. As he had taken steps by personal inspection and examination to satisfy himself as to the condition of the houses and premises complained of officially by the senior medical officer and the district staff officer it did not appear to him to be necessary to require those officers to attend in court, as his mind was fully satisfied and convinced of the real facts of the case, and he felt it to be his imperative duty to punish the accused with a fine, more especially as cases of cholera were occurring in the city adjoining and had strictly to be guarded against in military limits.

Mr. Justice Jardine in finally disposing of the matter said: The Cantonment Magistrate was quite wrong in trying the accused together. As there was no connection between the offences charged against them, they should each have had a separate trial, I. L. R. 5 Mad. 20. They pleaded not guilty, and although no evidence was given against them, the Magistrate convicted and sentenced them. In so doing he contravened the provision of chapter 20 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with which he ought to be familiar, and which he is bound to observe. We quash the convictions and sentences and direct the return of the fines.

THE FEET OF YOUNG LADIES OF FASHION.

"I HAD a long interview with M. Perron, the 'Rational boot maker,' the other day (writes the Paris Exhibition correspondent of the *Boot and Shoe Trades Journal*). He tells me that his trade has considerably increased since the discussion on broad versus narrow toes. All who have had their attention called to this important question are anxious to get shod with shoes in conformity with the natural form of the human foot. I pointed out three months ago that there would be a good opening to any manufacturer who would go in for rational bootmaking. The reaction is setting in, and those who begin first will have the best chance. Gallipot, the great corn doctor, never did so much business in his life as he does now, and he will continue reaping a golden harvest until shoemakers return to common sense. M. Perron has shod several of the leading manufacturers of France, who are thus enabled to walk at ease, whilst they deform the feet of the public under cover of the tyrant Fashion. I took my leave of M. Perron with my mind fully engrossed with the subject of rational boots and natural feet, when I came upon a sight the most exceptional in the whole exhibition. Strolling through the large gallery of sculpture, examining the feet of every statue I passed; observing how beautifully the artists had followed the laws of nature, I suddenly to my stupefaction came upon one with deformed feet. I could scarcely believe my eyes, but there it was, a black spot in this bright collection of art. How did it get there, and who could be the judges that passed it? So turning over the catalogue I found it to be 'La Charmeuse,' a very fine female figure in the act of blowing through two tubes, and the feet are exactly formed like all the young ladies of fashion of the present day, prominent joints, with the big toes thrust back on the smaller ones. Our great statesman, Fox, once drank to the health of his lady love out of her slipper, and the sculptor of 'La Charmeuse,' must have taken his sweetheart's feet as a model to account for this extraordinary departure from the laws of anatomy. The statue is by 'Bequine,' number, 1,677, and is now the property of the Municipality of Paris. It ought to be sent back to the artist to have the feet mended, or, to speak more artistically, to have the feet remodelled. However, so long as it remains it will answer my purpose very well, for without leaving the gallery, it will serve as an illustration of the deformed feet of the present generation."

THE Home Department are to be accommodated this cold weather in three houses in Chowringhee near the Cathedral. This seems a rough-and-ready expedient, but in reality is a much better arrangement than sending the clerical establishment away to Garden Reach and locating the higher officers somewhere in the town of Calcutta, as was done last year.

POISONOUS HAIR RESTORERS AND DYES.—The public have frequently been warned in medical and other papers against using hair renewers and restorers which, being composed of poisonous and mineral ingredients, have a most detrimental effect on the hair and scalp. The only safe preparation is Rowland's Macassar Oil, which public esteem for the last 100 years has proved to be perfectly harmless and more beneficial in all cases of loss of hair, scurf, and dandriff. It prevents and arrests baldness, strengthens the growth of the hair, and produces soft, luxuriant and glossy hair. It is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, and is also sold in a Golden Colour for fair and golden-haired ladies and Children. Rowland's Odonto is a pure non-gritty tooth powder; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.—Ask chemists and perfumers for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England.

THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS.

THE accounts of revenue and expenditure which are prepared each year by the various public departments are first audited by the clerks who prepare them, then by the Auditor-General, who submits a detailed report to the House of Commons, and finally are examined in detail by the Public Accounts Committee of the House, which calls before it all those who have been in any way concerned with the previous stages of preparation or audit, and freely distributes its criticisms and directions for the future. At intervals during each session, this committee makes reports, and from the fourth report now before us it would seem that the activity and energy of the committee in no way wanes with the session. The report takes cognisance of all things, great and small, from matters of high state policy with regard to stores supplied to Egypt, to the capitation allowance paid to the teacher of a cookery class at Hackney. It may, at first sight, seem that the range is too wide that there is no need for the meshes of the legislative sieve to be set so fine, but the value of an accounting system as a whole must depend upon the perfection of the details, and time devoted to inquiring as to the high price paid for land for a lighthouse at Tory Island, or why an inspector's signature was withheld from a school time-table is well bestowed, because it induces in the various offices a careful economy in the expenditure of public funds.

NAVY AND DOCKYARD ACCOUNTS.

A very considerable part of the report is devoted to an examination of the accounts of the two great spending departments, and by far the most attention has been given to the navy. This is as it should be, for in the past the moneys voted for the maintenance of the navy have been grossly mismanaged. A better era has now dawned, but the old state of affairs must never be allowed to be re-established through any laxity in the control exercised by Parliament. It is satisfactory to find that on the whole the committee have few improvements to suggest, but the cross-examination of the various heads of offices, called before them, has elicited that the Admiralty is still far from being a model department. The vast stores of electro-plated articles which were purchased as part of the special preparations for war in 1885 are still spoiling in the stores at Malta, together with many dozens of sacramental wine, of a kind which had gone out of fashion; and tons upon tons of good provisions are wasted, because they are not the product of the naval victualling establishments, although they were good enough to be accepted from contractors and paid for. The Navy Victualling Department, indeed, seems to be the most unsatisfactory of the Admiralty branches, and the evidence of waste which came before the committee is a significant comment upon the costliness of naval rations. The general store accounts seem now to be rendered in a more satisfactory manner, although it is doubtful whether any elaborate system will be perfected until the naval officers placed in charge will really recognise the importance of duties that may not actually involve the command of a ship.

AN ADMIRAL'S FENDER.

One good old naval yarn of an admiral superintendent of a dockyard, who ordered a brass fender to be made for his house, was referred to by one of the committee, who asked if such a thing could be obtained by an officer free of cost now. Of course, the official answer was in the negative, but all the story is not given. The admiral wanted some brass fenders, and ordered one to be made for him in the yard, as he had a perfect right to do, the cost being paid by himself. In due time it was brought to the house, but was declared unsuitable, and another was ordered. This also was not good enough, and another was ordered, which did prove satisfactory; but neither of the other two was returned, and the gallant officer obtained three fenders for the bare cost of one. Until the officers in charge of establishments set themselves to the task of husbanding the public resources, whether in cash, stores, or labour, as they would their own, systems of accounts will prove but frail barriers even to peculation, but the work of the committee in dragging such things to light makes wasteful extravagance to be more difficult each year.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS.

The most serious faults elicited with regard to this branch of the investigation are undoubtedly the large amount of stores, valued at £14,500, which was overlooked when settling up with the Egyptian Government, and the nominal surplus which the army accounts showed at the end of the financial year. It seems inconceivable that munitions of war to the value of such a large sum could have been actually overlooked, and it is to be hoped that it will never occur again. The apparent surplus is a more serious matter, for the committee discovered that a sum represented as savings and returned to the Treasury was really the value of ordnance stores which the War Office ought to have provided for the navy but omitted to. As a matter of fact, the navy is saddled with arrears of stores—powder, shot, guns, &c.—to the value of half a million of money, and will, it is presumed, have to make up the deficiency by spreading the necessary expenditure over three or four years. From this it would result that, in the event of war to-morrow, the fleet would be short by half a million of the necessary ammunition, which the War Office ought to have provided from the funds placed at its disposal. It is, perhaps, to be expected from such a lack of business habits that the War Office accounts should both be very much in arrear, and as far as possible guarded from the inquisitions of the Auditor-General. However, on these points the committee will next session have more information, for the Army Audit Act just passed compels earlier accounts, and directs that they shall be audited in detail. The system of rewarding inventors also calls for some comment, for even such a large sum as £25,000 paid to one officer would have wholly escaped notice if it had not happened to cause an excess upon the sums voted by Parliament. The invention in this case is of undoubted merit, and the reward is fully deserved, but it is not satisfactory that a department should be able to conceal such large payments to individuals, and for the future they are to be shown in a separate schedule.

MERCANTILE MARINE FUND.

The administration of this fund under the Board of Trade appears to be unexceptionable, and the instances of small extravagances brought to light by the Auditor-General are capable of satisfactory explanation, but the fund itself is not in a healthy condition, inasmuch as the expenditure is very largely in excess of the income. It seems that although £40,000 a year is granted by Parliament the balance to the credit of the fund has fallen from £429,000 in 1884 to £50,000 in 1888, and this is in spite of a loan of £200,000 obtained from Greenwich Hospital Funds. Legislation seems to be urgently needed here, and it is satisfactory to note that the subject is engaging the attention of the Treasury.

CLERKS WITHOUT DUTIES.

In another part of the report the committee notices a memorandum from the Auditor-General objecting to the expenditure out of the Supreme Court of Judicature vote of £3,000 for the salaries of five redundant clerks. It seems that these clerks have received their full salaries for some years, although performing no duties, but three have now been regularly pensioned, and the other two have died. This rather seems to be a cause for the Ridley Commission to investigate.

LADY HAIRDRESSERS.

LADY HAIRDRESSERS are not plentiful, but they are springing up here and there. Miss Muston and her partner Miss Collins, have been established in South Molton-street for the last eight years. Miss Ellen Terry is one of their most distinguished customers. Miss Muston says she is charming to wait on, and that she has an abundance of fair hair. There are ladies who go to them regularly every day to have their hair dressed. With these ladies of course they have a contract. That is they dress their hair for so much a month or a quarter. Then there's Mdme. Dore, a Frenchwoman. She has a pretty shop in Great Castle-street, where she keeps three assistants—all Englishwomen. She makes dainty coiffures and beautiful wings, and excels in the art of powdering the hair and dressing it for fancy balls.

A girl has to serve an apprenticeship of three years to become a hairdresser. The first year she does not get any salary, the second year her salary is five shillings, and the third year it is double that sum. After her three years of apprenticeship a clever woman commands a salary of thirty shillings a week, and most hairdressers allow their assistants a commission on every bottle of hair lotion they sell. A hairdresser must have about five years' experience before she can dress a lady's head for the Drawing-room. The adjustment of the feathers is not the most difficult thing about Court hairdressing. "But it's when you have to make an elderly lady, with something better than a dozen hairs of her own, look presentable, that your skill and long experience is severely tested," said a patient hairdresser. A girl does about six months of "pottering" before she has practical experience in the cutting-room. During these six months she is supposed to be learning the art of brushing, combing, and dividing the hair, making up artificial hair, and learning the ins and outs of the business generally.

The most lucrative part of a hairdresser's business, to wit—the art of making hair lotions, an apprentice is not taught. A room at the top or bottom of the house is set apart for the making of these preparations, and how they're made is a secret the maker keeps to herself. When a woman wants to set up in business for herself she has to buy her recipes. Miss Latter is a perfumer as well as a hairdresser, and she keeps one assistant. She opened her hair-cutting saloon a year ago, at 50, St. George's-place. She learned her profession at Douglas's, in Bond-street. They were the people who first introduced women hairdressers into London. Miss Latter is getting a reputation for hair-dyeing. Auburn hair is not in such high favour as it was a short time back, but a large proportion of ladies prefer dyed to natural hair. At first it must be rather embarrassing to a dark-haired woman to appear among her friends with golden hair. Dyed hair is rather troublesome and expensive to any but a rich woman. The hair has to be dyed so often, and the dyeing takes several hours. Some women, too busy to be dyed at the right time, have the roots of their hair one colour and the rest another. "I was eight hours dyeing a lady's hair, the other day," said Miss Latter. "It was coal black and I dyed it to a lovely auburn. In the season there isn't much time for dyeing; and my time is taken up with dressing the hair, and in the evenings I go out to ladies' houses to dress." Some of them have their hair dressed twice a day. Miss Fanny Ives, of 7, Blandford-street, is another hairdresser, but she only waits on ladies, at their own houses, and she teaches hairdressing. She, like the other hairdressers, say they have no notion of undertaking gentlemen's hair at present.

CAPTAIN HENT, R. N., has been reappointed a member for the Port Trust.

THE DOCKERS' WIVES AND CHILDREN.

A MORE distressing day's occupation than that which I had in witnessing the effects of this terrible struggle in Shadwell I hope may never fall to my lot, writes a special correspondent. As long as I have known anything of London life, the miseries of the unskilled labourer who gravitates down to the dock gates have been a constant theme for graphic writing, and has every now and again thrust upon the hearts and consciences of the humane the question—"What can be done for them?" Generally speaking, the answer has been "Give them a little relief—a little cheap pudding, a little hot coffee, a hundredweight of coal in times of frost and snow; but nothing much can be done for the permanent benefit of these folks. You cannot do much for people who haven't some little power of helping themselves. They are disunited, and therefore helpless; and there is no possibility of getting them to combine for the improvement of their position. If they only had the manliness and the fortitude to unite, they could do for themselves far more than anybody else can do for them."

How little those of us who have been accustomed to prose in this fashion have been able to realise what such a combination would cost. How little the majority of Londoners are able to realise it now, when the very air is filled with a great wail of anguish, and when over vast areas of working London every street and almost every house is darkened by the gaunt spectres of hunger and anxiety! House after house I have been into to-day in which every article that could be pawned or sold has been parted with, and in which tearful women, hungry themselves and half frantic for their children, have asked "What can we do? What can we do?

"Your husband's a labourer. Has he a ticket."

"No, sir, he's only a casual. He hasn't a ticket."

"No, sir, he ain't got a tickes," chimes in the eldest little girl, whose pretty wistful face wears quite a careworn aspect, and who evidently fully shares the family burden of anxiety.

"The landlord has been round to-day for the rent, and he's very angry. What we shall do I don't know. I have parted with everything I have got to get a bit of food for the children."

And while she is speaking the husband comes in and begins to cry like a child. The terror and dismay in those three pretty little faces as their great burly father breaks down in this unwonted fashion are very pitiful to see. For three weeks he hasn't earned a penny, and the man is famished and worn out, and he has come to the end of his resources.

"I have pawned or sold everything," said the woman.

In one house I found a couple who had both been thrown out of work by strikes. The man was a casual dock-labourer, and the woman was a tailoress, and she had had her work stopped by the men turning out. The far-reaching effects of the dockers' strike was illustrated in a great many cases. One man, for instance, was a cooper in the employ of the company, but the turning out of the labourers had of necessity put a stop to his work, and his wife told the same pitiful tale of the gradual wasting away of the home so drearily repeated elsewhere. All was gone that could possibly be parted with, and unless they could find means of propitiating the landlord they and their children must be turned into the streets. Another had been employed in a biscuit bakery or something of that kind, and work had been stopped for want of a supply of sugar. One poor, worried-looking woman, whose little back room, stripped of everything but a scanty bit of bedding on the floor and one or two worthless little ornaments on the mantelshelf, had necessarily lost the appearance of a room that had been well kept, said her husband had been a casual labourer, who usually got about two days' work a week, and she had herself been accustomed to eke out a living with a basket of some sort of merchandise in the street, but she hadn't a penny to get a bit of food, much less to buy stock for her basket. All dismally commonplace this. But to realise this grim horror it is one must go from room to room and see the harassed faces streaming in tears, and hapless children clinging to the skirts of the mothers, bewildered, poor little souls, by the strange incongruity of those glittering banners and fiercely exultant throngs, and the bray and the blare of bands of music through the streets, and all the misery of their empty cupboards and vanishing home comforts.

My young friend—a "slum officer" of the Salvation Army—has one home in particular to which she must take me to. It is a little back room, dark and depressing. On a wretched looking bed is stretched the ghastly form of a woman, who looks to be dead but for a slight heaving of the chest. She is suffering from a complication of disorders, and ought long ago to have been removed to the workhouse infirmary. The doctor says she has been brought to that condition by poor living. While we look upon her she starts in a sort of hysterical fit most painful to witness. This condition is of course not of recent origin, but here is where the misery of this strike comes in. While her husband has been tramping the streets hungry and penniless, she has been lying here in need of all sorts of nourishment and delicacies, and now it seems scarcely possible to remove her alive. She isn't known to have a relative, but the woman in the next room, with that simple-hearted kindness so common in her class, brings her a drop of broth or some other little nourishment as she is able to get it, and tends her with assiduous care. In another room we find a poor old creature whose cup of bitterness seems to have long been overflowing. Almost her only remaining possessions beside the meagre rags in which she stands are an old-fashioned mangle filled with rough stones, and a filthy-looking bed. What is she to do? Where can she go? She has managed to keep body and soul together by the few things the people down the street have brought her to be washed or mangled. Alas! her customers have no longer any things to bring her, and if they do bring them, she bewails, as she wipes the tears from her wrinkled face, they don't pay her. She would be all right if they would pay up, but they can't. She has one little boy, and as she speaks she pushes the door and drags out from under the filthy bed a little pile of dirty clothes. "There's at least sixpen'orth there," says the poor old woman, "but, she continues dolefully, "'ow be I to do 'em? I ain't got a bit o' coal nor a farden's worth o' soap, nor a single ha'penny in the house." And this is only a small part of her troubles. She breaks into a fresh flood of tears as she tells how she has lost the son who used sometimes to give her a little help, and she points to a little black-edged card over the mantelpiece. The missionaries who would perhaps have helped her are all out of town, and the doctor who was attending her for a tumour was away for his holiday too. A more doleful old lady I think I never came across, and I suggest one or two possible sources of help, but she draws up the ragged skirt of her dress and shows me she has got no boots, so she is debarred from going to sally out in quest of assistance. To tell me the truth, she has had to pawn her boots to get a bit of food. Will she let me see the pawnticket? Yes; here it is in an old vase in the corner of a cupboard. She hands me a ticket. No; this is for a gown on which she has borrowed fourpence. Well, her eyes are not good. Here's another; perhaps that is it. No; this is a petticoat, put away for sixpence. Is this it? No; that one is for a sheet on which ninepence has been borrowed. Here is another; that is for a shawl pawned for two shillings, and another for a bonnet, the mention of which brings a fresh shower of tears, for it was the bonnet in which she followed her poor husband to the grave, and so we go down towards the bottom of that seemingly inexhaustible vase till at last we get to the pawnticket for the boots, on which she has realised eighteenpence. And so all her little belongings have dribbled away, and now comes this terrible strike, and her customers fall off and her debtors cannot pay, and the landlord is coming to sell her up.

"I been burnt out once," wails the unhappy old creature, "and I been executioned out, and now the landlord's a comin' to turn me out again. The Lord ha' mercy on me!" She has one son, but he has got children of his own, and he is walking the street on strike.

Some of the tales these people tell, of course, one cannot implicitly believe. I have little doubt that many of them have benefited by the relief fund, though there are few of them who will acknowledge it. But making all the requisite allowance for such probability, it is impossible to go round these homes of the dock-labourers without being most painfully impressed with the widespread suffering this unprecedented strike is occasioning. The depletion of the whole neighbourhood is something terrible, and the famine-stricken people are really too numerous to be dealt with by the ordinary channels of charity, or, at any rate, by the ordinary flow of charity through those channels. It is a frightful strain on all who are engaged in philanthropic effort among them, and the benevolent public should clearly understand that the need is exceptional and urgent.

WHY MR. AND MRS. KENDAL ALWAYS ACT TOGETHER.

I HAVE often been asked (says Mrs. Kendal in her "Dramatic Opinions" in *Murray's Magazine* for September) I may say by thousands, both in letters and in conversation, as a matter of interest by my friends and from curiosity by others, why my husband and I always act together, and have never been parted. I wish to state to the public why it is so. My father was an actor who said he believed that the greatest amount of domesticity and happiness in a life devoted to art could exist upon the stage, provided husbands and wives never parted. If, on the contrary, a man, because he could earn £10 a week more, went to one theatre, while his wife for a similar reason went to another, their interests tended to become divided; their feelings ran in separate grooves, and gradually a shadow would grow up at home which divided them for ever. On my expressing a wish that I should marry an actor, he said that only on this condition would he allow me to marry my husband—that we should never be parted. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean always acted together, and she endorsed my father's words. If my husband and I had been separated; if he had played parts to other women; if other women had played parts to him, and I to other men and other men to me, there is no doubt that certain go-ahead people would have preferred it, and we should probably have been worth thousands of pounds more to-day; but, on the other hand, there is another section of the public who say they like to see us act together; that the very fact of knowing we are man and wife gives them a certain satisfaction in witnessing our performance, which they would not otherwise feel. That, however, I must leave for the public to decide; as far as we are concerned, however, it was a vow made to my father, from which my husband has never departed; and if, when we are dead, we leave our children less money, let us hope they will respect what we have done. Letters have been written to me, and friends have come to me and argued the point, saying it would be more interesting to see another man embracing me. Where the interest comes in, I do not know. Also that it would be infinitely more fascinating if somebody else acted with my husband. I believe there is a little sort of story going forth that the reason of all this is to be found in the existence of a peculiar green-eyed monster in Mrs. Kendal's heart. Poor lady! It is a blessed gift that her shoulders are broad, because I have found that, if a woman has lived many years happily and creditably with her husband, some reason or reasons must be given.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

A LADY writes to the *Standard*:—We study children's costumes in these days almost as much as the toilettes of their elders. The daintiest of frocks and coats, hats and bonnets, are turned out by the well-known juvenile outfitters, and very frequently artistic talent is brought to bear on the subject. Simple skirts with pretty swathed bodices, pleated skirts and crossed folded bodices of the Empire style are as much worn by children and young girls as by older women, and, strange to say, are suitable to both young and middle-aged. Yoked dresses, either of the belted, polonaise, or blouse order, all suit young and undeveloped figures, as the necessary fulness is easily given by smocking, gathering, or full pleating a bodice, and using shirt frills of soft muslin or silk. Here is a remarkably pretty model for a girl of sixteen; the materials, a soft blue grey veiling and a pale yellowish cream-coloured flowered silk; the under-skirt is of the veiling, arranged in all-round pleats; overdress a coat bodice, with revers from throat to waist and centre frill of the soft silk; the plain sides of the overdress are lined with silk, which shows when the wearer moves; bodice fastened with two large buttons covered with the grey material, high collar, and cuffs of the rather wide coat sleeves, turned back with silk; hat of grey straw, trimmed with grey velvet and creamy yellow ostrich feathers. The skirt clears the ground all round, and the pleats of the underskirt set out the back of the coat quite naturally, without any extra pad or steel. Another pretty dress of cinnamon brown is trimmed with ivory white soft silk; the bodice of this is in open jacket form and shows the crossed-over folded silk bodice. For early Autumn wear Indian cashmeres (the colours in these are just now quite lovely), the new French cloths, woven in a novel manner; tweeds of the splashed kind, checked woollens, tartans, serges and now fine English cloths are all being well used. For children and young girls' braiding is not much affected, fashionable as it is for older women; neat small cord is sometimes employed, when some little finish is deemed necessary, but even this is the exception. There has been a great run on white this year, and even until quite late in the Autumn we may expect to see costumes of simple white in serge or cloth. One of fine white serge is made with a narrow pleated all-round skirt and open jacket bodice, with old silver buttons, which shows beneath it a straightly pleated blouse of the serge drawn in at the waist by a silver buckle matching the buttons; white felt hat with white ribbons, secured with a silver brooch in the form of two buttons, set on a silver bar. A fine white cloth is made with a plain skirt, rather full at the back. A full bodice, with a Renaissance belt, in embroidered grey silk; the collar is of the same silk, and very deep cuffs; the sleeves are full above the elbow, and the epaulettes of grey silk. For evening wear soft silks and finely embroidered muslins are the best worn, and here again nothing is so pretty for girls' and young children's wear as white. A sweet little dress is in white armure silk, with handsome lace round the bottom of the skirt, neck and elbow sleeves, the sash either of white, pale green, yellow, or pink. The new poppy-leaf green makes, in silk, a fresh-loo

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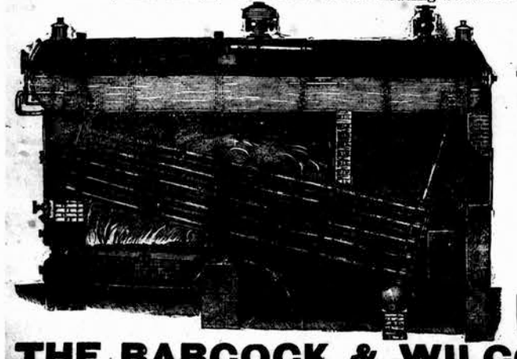

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The EASIEST CARRIAGE in the WORLD!

THIS drawing only conveys in a faint degree the important and valuable advantage of this machine. It is gracefully suspended on four coiled springs from the sides of the body to the extended handles. Consequently when the Carriage is passing over kerbstones or any rough surface of the least kind, the springs are at once brought into play, and a gentle swinging up-and-down motion occurs. By this motion the most delicate infant receives the cosiest form of nursing and riding combined which the mind can possibly conceive.

The Carriage is also fitted with an entirely new patent canopy, which can be adjusted to any angle. By a simple arrangement it can be placed at either side or either end.

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"What is more tempting to the appetite than Good Butter? yet how few people get it in India, the country perhaps of all others in which the appetite is most fickle."

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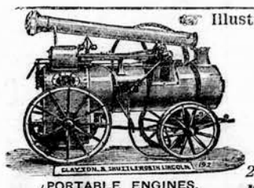

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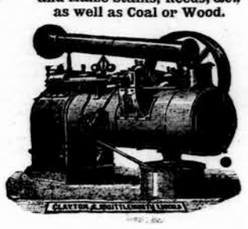

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HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

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Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

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"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."

"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale than any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

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QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

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Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
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Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient MILK is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER. Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

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PREPARED BY

Dr VIVIEN of PARIS

VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE

AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.

BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN

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One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil

Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".

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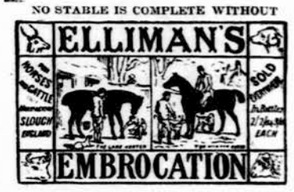
WHOLESALE: G. POPP, PARIS

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



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From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
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SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND.
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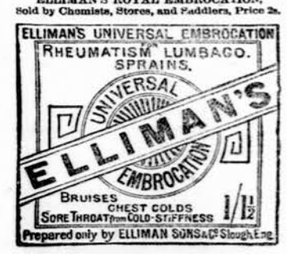

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Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate Neuralgia when all other remedies have failed.

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This Solution is the best remedy for curing Rheumatism and articular Pains.

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Bi-Digestive with Pepsine & Diastase for

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

* This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestion for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the fresolent constituents which seem to largely take the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from the total cessation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestion for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, these two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions. — *See* The Lancet, July 27 th, 1872.

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Liquor & Pills

(Perfectly harmless)

GOUT & Rheumatism

The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »

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Also prepared with IRON *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anæmia, Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.

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Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anæmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood*, no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA

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VERY EFFICACIOUS

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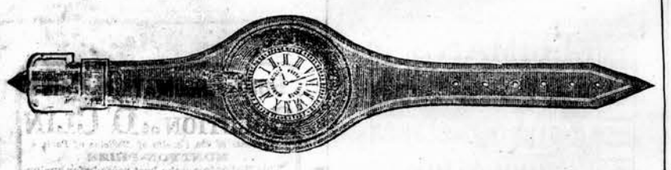

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A Health-giving, Refreshing, Cooling, Sparkling, and Invigorating Summer Beverage, or for any Season, and a Gentle Laxative and Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

Invaluable to Residents in HOT COUNTRIES.

Is the best Preventive and Cure for

Biliousness.	Sick Headache.
Mental Depression.	Want of Appetite.
Skin Eruptions.	Pimples on the Face.
Constipation.	Vomiting.
Giddiness.	Feverishness.
Thirst, &c.	Unnatural Excitement.
Impure Blood.	Errors in Diet.

Instead of being lowering to the system, ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is in the highest degree Invigorating, and does not take or get hard in warm and humid Climates.

A SPARKLING AND REFRESHING DRAUGHT.—Notwithstanding its medicinal value, the "FRUIT SALT" must be looked upon as essential as breathing fresh air, or as a simple and safe beverage under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, and may be taken as a sparkling and refreshing draught in the same way as Lemonade, Soda Water, Potass Water, &c., only it is much cheaper and BETTER, IN EVERY SENSE OF THE TERM, TO AN UNLIMITED EXTENT.

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CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* **WORTHLESS IMITATION.** *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*

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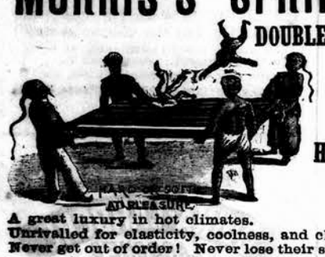

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Beware of Worthless Imitations.

None genuine unless stamped with Registered Mark.

HAVE THE LARGEST SALE IN INDIA.

A great luxury in hot climates.
Unrivalled for elasticity, coolness, and cleanliness.
Never get out of order! Never lose their shape!! Never need repair!!!

ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS, Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

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REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

WISHING to comply with the request of some Gentlemen who like to smoke Cigarettes made in Egypt, but of Turkish Tobacco only (as no Tobacco is grown in Egypt, with the exception of a very small quantity and that of the lowest quality I have not spared either pains or expense to secure the SOLE AGENCY, fo INDIA and CEYLON, of

MESSRS N. PATRINOS & CO., CAIRO,

CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS OF

ORIGINAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

AS SUPPLIED TO VARIOUS MESSES AND CLUBS,

and I am now importing, by every alternate Mail Steamer, their finest brands viz.—only,

"SUPERFINE," per Tin Box of 100	...	...	Rs. 4
"FINE"	,,	,, ...	,, 3

The above two brands of Cigarettes are guaranteed to have been made of the FINEST TURKISH TOBACCO, under D. Macropolo's own superintendence, in Cairo, specially for the Indian Climate. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of a MILD, FREE DRAWING and FINE AROMATIC EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE.

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND COLOMBO.

A Skin Without Blemish

EVERYWHERE a network of sudorific ducts, veins, and pores, the skin constantly renews itself, and not only with its ceaseless desquamation, but with its natural functional action, eliminates all waste, accumulation, and disease. Hence, a skin without blemish means more than beauty; it means health.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, cure every species of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula.

My wife has been suffering from chronic eczema for two years. First we took advice from our local doctors, then she went to one in one of the first Skin Hospitals, and at last, being nearly "done up," she went to one of the most eminent physicians, but all in vain. She then determined to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in one week after taking them she was able to walk and attend to her regular duties as lady of the house, and after the second week, I must say, there was no sign of eczema to be seen. W. P. W.
Full address of Messrs. NEWBERY.

Sold by all Chemists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cts.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cts. Wholesale Agents, TREACHER & Co., Bombay, and SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta.

BABY'S Skin, scalp and hair preserved and beautified by the use of CUTICURA SOAP.

Allow me to express to you my heartfelt thanks for the good which your CUTICURA REMEDIES have done me. I have suffered for the past three years of eczema of the hands and arms, and have endured a great amount of suffering, and expended untold sums of money on doctors, attending various skin hospitals, and also on remedies of one kind or another, but all to no purpose, as my arms got worse instead of better; in fact, they were perfectly loathsome to behold. At last I was persuaded by a lady friend of mine to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using three packages, the disease disappeared like magic.
ELIZABETH EDWARDS, Buckingham Road, N.

When I wrote you last year I was suffering with a very bad leg. It was swollen to more than twice its natural size, and broke out in four great sores, attended with most intense itching. Added to this, I had most dreadful attacks of sick headache. All my friends thought my work was done, when seeing CUTICURA REMEDIES advertised, I procured a set, which, I can thankfully say, quite cured my leg, and I have never had a sick headache since. Indeed, I was never better in my life than I am now. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this letter.
ELIZA PAYNE, Nurse, Castleaton, Fairford.

Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Send to MESSRS. TREACHER, OF SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

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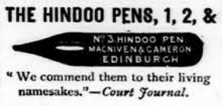

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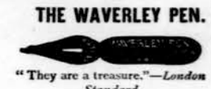

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Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GUINNESS, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, 224, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.